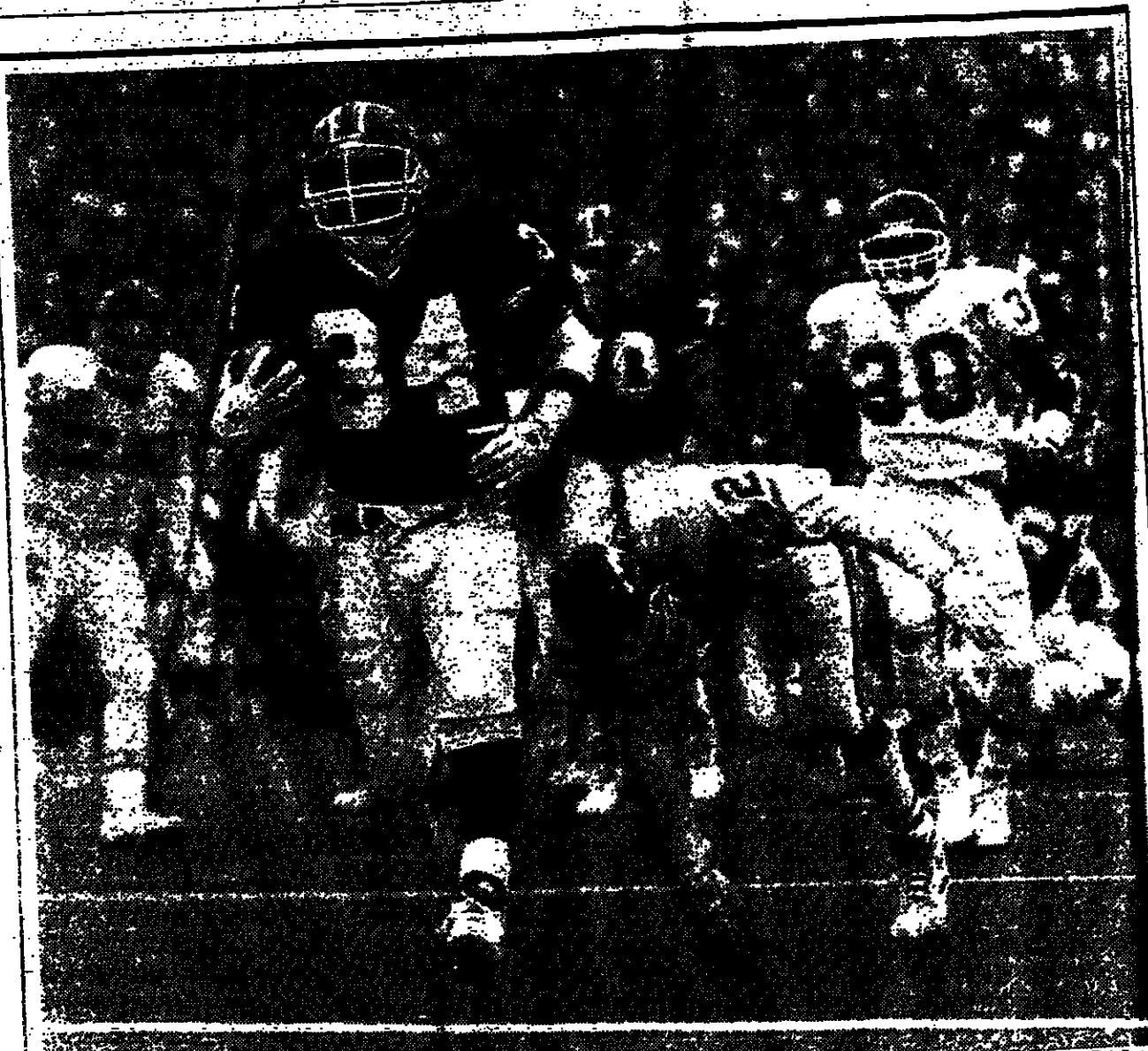


# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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**BILLS BACK IN THE SUPER BOWL** — Thurman Thomas of Buffalo scoring a touchdown against Kansas City in the American Football Conference final. Joe Montana of the Chiefs was hurt in the third quarter, and the Bills capitalized, 30-13. Page 17.

## World Money Markets See a Storm Brewing On the Eastern Horizon

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — Financial markets are bracing for turbulence this week, with a weak Japanese equity market at the vortex.

Trading in Tokyo could set the mood for what happens in Europe, where prices of stocks and bonds appear vulnerable. U.S. markets are seen least exposed to upset, but even there uncertainty is increasing.

The prospective turbulence is driven by this uncertainty. In Japan, it is fear that the government's inability to implement political reform will stall plans to revive the economy. In Europe, it is worry that the Bundesbank's pause in lowering interest rates will delay Continental recovery.

In the United States, where blue-chip stock prices rose to a record Friday, it is concern about how the California earthquake and East Coast cold spell will affect first-quarter growth, the timing of the expected increase in interest rates and prospective corporate earnings.

"It could be a difficult week," cautions George Magnus at S.G. Warburg in London.

News of the political impasse in Tokyo came after share trading in the cash market had ended Friday, but options prices tumbled nearly 4 percent. "There's little doubt the opening in Tokyo Monday will be bad," says Simon Crane, a London-based trading adviser. "The question is, does it stay bad?"

The worry about a meltdown in Tokyo is acute because only two months remain until the end of the Japanese financial year on March 31. The feared consequence for markets elsewhere is that the year-end closing may force Japanese institutional investors to take profits on foreign holdings to offset domestic losses.

Regardless of what the Japanese do, Continental markets are looking fragile. Both bond and equity prices have factored in an accelerat-

ing decline in German interest rates, which the Bundesbank last week indicated are now on hold. Some analysts fear that the pause could extend to March; they see the central bank stymied by temporary distortions pushing up money supply growth and the January cost of living index as well as by the weakness of the Deutsche mark.

The selloff Friday in the German government bond futures market is seen as an omen of weakness in European bond markets this week. A big concern is that a substantial amount of this year's heavy volume of new issues in many European markets is still in the hands of underwriters, whose short-term financing costs exceed the income earned on holding the paper. If the price of the paper starts falling, intermediaries may decide it is cheaper to eat their losses and dump their holdings.

The performance of the dollar could also play a role. U.S. investors were reported to be large sellers of DM paper, repatriating funds in anticipation of an incipient increase in U.S. interest rates and a rise in the value of the dollar. But the natural upsets in America last week, although difficult to measure accurately, may alter that outlook.

"It's difficult to get a handle on the impact of the earthquake and cold snap," says Susan M. Hering at Salomon Brothers in New York. "There will be a short-term hit to output. January's data will be hit hard. But how it balances out for the full first quarter is unclear."

This is important for the currency market. Even enthusiasts of a strong dollar advance such as Paul Chertkow at Union Bank of Switzerland agree that "a tightening by the Fed is the key to the dollar's next leg up."

The dollar traded oddly Friday, weakening against the yen and the mark during most of the

See **MARKETS**, Page 11

## U.S. Demands That Japan Give Way in Trade Talks

**Hosokawa, Under Fire At Home, Gets a Tough Message From Bentsen**

By Paul Blustein and Clay Chandler

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen warned Japan's embattled prime minister, Morihiro Hosokawa, on Sunday that the United States would re-examine its trade policy toward Japan unless the two nations reached "credible" trade agreements by their Feb. 11 summit meeting.

Mr. Bentsen's remarks, which came two days after Mr. Hosokawa's government plunged into political crisis, put the Clinton administration on record as insisting on significant trade concessions from Tokyo regardless of the problems facing the prime minister.

Mr. Bentsen's warning, delivered personally at President Bill Clinton's request, appears to have put U.S.-Japanese relations on a collision course in the weeks ahead. Rather than play down expectations for the upcoming session between Mr. Hosokawa and Mr. Clinton, the Treasury chief raised the stakes.

He dismissed suggestions that Washington would ease pressure on Mr. Hosokawa over the terms of several trade pacts aimed at increasing Japanese purchases of foreign autos, auto parts, telecommunications equipment and other products. The pacts are scheduled to be finalized soon under deadlines set in the "framework" agreement that Washington and Tokyo struck in July, establishing broad principles governing their economic relationship.

"We want a good set of agreements," Mr. Bentsen said he told Mr. Hosokawa. "We would far prefer no agreements to weak agreements."

"If we do not have credible agreements by the time of the summit," he said, "we would have to re-examine the basis of the framework." Asked if he was making a threat, Mr. Bentsen said he did not intend to, and was simply reflecting "the realities of the situation."

But the tenor of his comments was striking, given the warm endorsements that Mr. Clinton and other administration officials have extended in the past to Mr. Hosokawa, and given the severe situation facing the prime minister.

Mr. Hosokawa, a champion of deregulation and foe of corruption whose seven-party coalition displaced the Liberal Democratic Party from power last August, suffered a devastating defeat in parliament on Friday of electoral reform legislation upon which he had staked his political career.

Although Mr. Bentsen did not suggest that the administration had given up on Mr. Hosokawa, his remarks contained no words of encouragement, and his expressions of sympathy for the prime minister's plight were limited. Mr. Hosokawa "has his work before him" in trying to gain approval of a compromise political reform bill, he said.

Mr. Bentsen said Mr. Clinton had asked him to add the visit to Tokyo to the end of a lengthy trip to Russia and Asia in order to drive home the importance that the White House places on the trade issue.

Even before Mr. Hosokawa's recent setback, many trade experts believed it likely that the trade agreements reached at the Feb. 11 meeting would involve fuzzy worded compromises, allowing both sides to claim victory and avoiding a damaging rupture in relations.

But Mr. Bentsen's comments, and similar remarks made by other American officials in private, leave the administration little room for such fudging.

"We are not going to accept a nonagreement and characterize it as something," said an American diplomat based in Tokyo. "We are insisting on real progress here. If there is no progress, it will be there for the world to see."

According to Japanese news reports, Mr. Hosokawa told Mr. Bentsen that he hoped "to apply leadership, making efforts to improve" the outcome of the trade talks.

But the prime minister has publicly sided with Trade Ministry officials on the issue that most sharply divides Washington and Tokyo: the U.S. demand that numerical targets be set for Japanese imports of foreign goods and services.

American and Japanese negotiators have been locked in a seemingly intractable dispute over the issue for months. Japanese officials, who once agreed to a pact envisioning a 20 percent share of the Japanese market for foreign computer chips, vow they will never again strike such an accord because it would be in opposition to free trade.

## Bosnian Muslims, Stronger Militarily, Vow to Retake 'Cleansed' Lands

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The Muslim-led Bosnian government has put United Nations and European peace negotiators on notice that it intends to take back by armed force what talks have failed to restore: the Muslim-majority lands that were "ethnically cleansed" by warring Bosnian Serbs and Croats.

The decision, said the Bosnian government, is the result of all kinds where Muslims were in a majority before, said Rasim Delic, commander of the Muslim-led Bosnian Army, in an interview here.

The new determination to reject any peace proposal that does not include formerly Muslim lands and to continue fighting to retake them has presented the United Nations and the

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## Peres Says Accord With PLO Is Close

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Sunday that Israel was "fairly close" to breaking the stalemate that has kept it from implementing its agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organization on Palestinian self-rule for the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But there was no such optimism about a quick breakthrough in peace talks with Syria, which, after a suspension of more than four months are scheduled to resume Monday at a clandestine location in Washington.

Mr. Peres's remarks about the Palestinians

followed his meeting in Oslo on Saturday with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, and were the most hopeful public assessment offered by a senior official here in many weeks.

Although he declined to go into details, he told Israel Radio interviewers, "We are at the heart of negotiations, and I think we are fairly close to an agreement."

The foreign minister is a conspicuous optimist in Israel's negotiations with the Palestinians and neighboring Arab states, and some of his past forecasts of imminent breakthroughs have turned out to be premature. But even Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, a man given to dour pronouncements, sounded more upbeat than he had about resolving a dispute over

security arrangements. It has now delayed by six weeks the scheduled start of an Israeli troop withdrawal and transfer of civil authority in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

"I think Israel's insistence on security is starting to have results," Mr. Rabin said. Other officials predicted that by next weekend, when Mr. Peres and Mr. Arafat are supposed to meet again at an international economic gathering in Davos, Switzerland, troublesome details will have been worked out.

The heart of the matter is the size of the autonomous Jericho district and control over the border crossings between Gaza and Egypt.

See **MIDEAST**, Page 8

## China Believed Set to Free 3 Detainees

By Daniel Southard

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese authorities have told a U.S. businessman and human rights advocate that they will release at least three prominent Chinese political prisoners within the next few weeks, apparently in reaction to U.S. demands for human rights progress.

John Kamm, a businessman based in Hong Kong who visits China frequently to press for the release of prisoners, said he had not been given the names of any of the prisoners to be freed but had been assured that they would be selected from the leading cases that he and U.S. officials had raised previously with the Chinese.

Mr. Kamm said he assumed that China's foreign minister, Qian Qichen, would give the names to the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, when the two meet in Paris on Monday.

Although Mr. Christopher and Mr. Qian are expected to discuss a full range of issues, Beijing's human rights record is likely to top Mr. Christopher's concerns. Within the next few months, President Bill Clinton must decide whether to renew China's normal trading status with the United States, and he will base his decision partly on Chinese progress in human rights.

Mr. Kamm also said he had been told by Chinese public security officials as well as offi-

cials from another group under the State Council in Beijing that Chinese authorities had prepared a list describing the status of more than 130 prisoners in response to U.S. queries concerning their situation.

John Shattuck, U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, had given the Chinese a list of 235 names of prisoners who concerned the United States in October. But the Chinese told Mr. Kamm they were unable to identify about 100 of them.

They also told him that of the remaining people on the list, numbering more than 130, about 40 had been given prison sentences.

See **CHINA**, Page 8

## In the Philippines, Fake-but-Real Guns

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

DANAO, Philippines — Josefin Capoy proudly displayed his wares on a coffee table in his living room: a shiny U.S. Army Colt .45-caliber pistol and a heavy Smith & Wesson .357 six-shot revolver.

They looked authentic enough. But the two weapons and assorted other models shown to a visitor had been made from scrap metal in a crude workshop behind Mr. Capoy's house here on the island of Cebu, in the central Philippines. The barrels had been fashioned out of thick steel pins from a junked bulldozer, crafted into working chrome-plated handguns by Fili-

pino employees and finally engraved with U.S. markings.

Mr. Capoy, 51, is one of thousands of underground gunsmiths who turn out copies, ranging from .22-caliber derringers to Thompson sub-machine guns. Although illegal, the business has flourished here for nearly half a century and attracts customers from all over the region, including gangsters from Taiwan and Japan.

Now the Philippine secretary of local government, Rafael Alunan 3d, is proposing a new approach to the illicit industry: to legalize it.

Mr. Alunan argues that organizing the estimated 5,000 gunsmiths in Danao into a legal "cooperative" would help control gunrunning and reduce the number of unregistered firearms in the country.

"The best thing to do is to legalize the illegal but very skilled gun traders so they can produce guns for export and even earn dollars as well as reduce the importation of firearms," Mr. Alunan said in Manila. He expressed hope that the gun makers could eventually set up ventures with major U.S. manufacturers.

The idea appeals Philippine gun-control advocates and puzzles even senior police officials. Although the gun makers say they favor legalization, the police say they do not really want the sort of controls that this would entail.

Behind the debate is a pervasive gun culture that Filipinos say was inherited from the United States, the colonial power during the first half of this century.

The prevalence of guns has helped give Manila the highest murder rate among major Asian cities, according to a 1991 study by the Washington-based Population Crisis Committee.

Manila's 30.5 murders a year per 100,000 inhabitants contrasts with Taipei's, at 8.7; Bangkok's, at 7.6; Beijing's, at 2.5; and Tokyo's, at 1.4, according to the study. The Washington murder rate, the highest of major U.S. cities, is about 79 per 100,000.

"In the United States, there are so many good things we can imitate," lamented Reynold Pacheco, a leading gun-control activist. "Why in heaven's name should we imitate the 'Why in heaven's name' culture?"

Mr. Pacheco, an admirer of Martin Luther King Jr. and promoter of "active nonviolence," heads the Campaign for a Gunless Society. It has collected more than 1.2 million signatures on a petition calling for a ban on the carrying of guns in public places by anyone except uniformed security forces and certain undercover government agents.

That goal has aroused stiff opposition. A bill

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Lloyd Bentsen, on Sunday in Tokyo, explaining Washington's hard-line stance on trade.

### Kiosk

#### 35 Colombians Killed At a Political Rally

BOGOTA (AP) — Suspected leftist guerrillas fired automatic weapons at a gathering of political rivals in northwest Colombia on Sunday, killing at least 35 people and wounding 8, officials said.

Ramon Gil, acting defense minister, said that the attack in the Apartado region occurred after the victims, members of the Hope, Peace and Freedom Party, held a rally to gain support for national elections.

Mr. Gil said the gunmen were members of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, which backs the Communists and other parties that risk losing control over the region.

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## Austria President Caught In Not-So-Private Affair

Reuter

VIENNA — President Thomas Klestil of Austria, under pressure to choose between his mistress and his job, promised Sunday to sort out his personal problems and end a growing scandal.

Mr. Klestil's wife, Edith, left him earlier this month because of his relationship with Margot Löffler, 39, an aide who works with the Foreign Ministry.

"My private problems have not become easier," he told the newspaper Neue Kronen-Zeitung on Sunday. "But it is in my very own best interest to solve them quickly."

Mr. Klestil, 61, a career diplomat allied to the conservative Austrian People's Party, was elected president in 1992, replacing Kurt Waldheim.

Reports of the split between the president

and his wife did not surface publicly until Mr. Klestil admitted last week that his wife had moved out after 37 years of marriage.

A day later, photographs of Miss Löffler were carried on the front pages and state-run television took up the story.

Miss Löffler served as a diplomat in Moscow and Bangkok in the 1980s. There are now suggestions that she be given another foreign posting.

"Thomas Klestil must decide," said Maria Graff, a People's Party member. "Either he wants to enjoy private life with his female colleague or continue in office."

She said Mr. Klestil had won the presidency by using his wife to portray himself as a happy family man, "which was not true."

This was a dirty trick to play on the

See **KLESTIL**, Page 8

Newstand Prices	
Andorra	9.00 FF
Antilles	11.20 FF
Armenia	1.40 CFA
Ceylon	1.40 CFA
Egypt	9.00 FF
France	9.00 FF
Greece	9.00 CFA
Ireland	9.00 CFA
Italy	9.00 CFA
Japan	9.00 CFA
Lebanon	9.00 CFA
U.S. (Eur.)	\$1.10



## Seeking to Bridge the Divide in a Transitional Hong Kong

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

**HONG KONG** — For a politician yet to face his first election, 40 may seem old enough. But not necessarily by Chinese standards, as Henry Tang Ying-yen, a wealthy Hong Kong legislator and businessman, well knows.

"My father, who is 70, jokes that when he goes to Beijing, they call him 'young man,'" said Mr. Tang, an appointed member of the colony's Legislative Council. His father's role on the Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee brings him into contact with Communists in their 80s and 90s who survived the Long March and Mao Zedong.

"I'm a baby to the Chinese hierarchy," the younger Mr. Tang noted. "I may have some problems because of that."

Many political observers believe he will wield increasing influence as Hong Kong heads for a return to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. Meanwhile, he must run for the first time to keep his council seat in the 1995 elections.

Like his father, Henry Tang is in textiles and politics. But unlike his father, who rebuilt in Hong Kong a Shanghai-area family business that was seized by Communists in 1949, Mr. Tang has chosen the limelight and electoral politics.

No one, including Henry Tang, knows exactly where that choice will lead.

Part of a generation of Western-educated Asian business leaders for whom success goes beyond the bottom line and politics means more than golf with the right people, Mr. Tang hopes to combine the best of two worlds in public policy. That will not be easy in a Hong Kong where Chinese-British feuding over details of the colony's handover is forcing people to choose sides.

The way Mr. Tang sees it, there is a third side: Hong Kong's. He has chosen to support it with a business-with-a-conscience conservatism that neither laments Britain's departure nor kowtows to Beijing.

"Of all the conservative legislators, Henry Tang is the only one who bothers maintaining relations with his liberal rivals," said a staff member of the United Democrats of Hong Kong party. "He is very much an independent thinker and a reasonable man."

Since his appointment to the Legislative Council

in 1991, Mr. Tang spends only half his time managing Peninsula Knitters Ltd., the family textile and electronics manufacturing company, which is expanding rapidly in China.

It was the late 1970s when Mr. Tang's father asked him to return from his studies in the United States and begin helping him manage the business as it took the daring step of investing in China at the end of the Cultural Revolution, the mass terror launched by Mao Zedong in 1966 to radicalize society. The campaign virtually closed China to the world before it ended with his death in 1976.

Among the first wave of Hong Kong investors willing to risk their money in China after nearly 30

### Up and Coming

An occasional series about the leaders of tomorrow.

years of limited business contact, Peninsula Knitters has profited both financially and in terms of *guanxi*, or political connections essential to business success there.

The group owns a third of Shanghai United Textile Holdings, a joint venture that was first listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in 1992. The younger Mr. Tang was nominated to sit on Shanghai's Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee, which has much political status but little policymaking clout and offers a smaller role than his father enjoys on the national committee.

Back in his Hong Kong political forum, Mr. Tang works to tighten regulations on workers' health and safety, lobbies for a government-supported pension plan for the colony and supports measures that threaten to disrupt Hong Kong's love affair with *laissez-faire* economics.

"Although I am from the business sector, I want to do more than merely protect what I already have," said Mr. Tang, who has a degree in sociology from the University of Michigan and did graduate work at Yale. "We have to be willing to share the fruits of prosperity with everyone else that has made it possible."

He is not setting out to redistribute wealth in Hong Kong — an idea supported by his liberal rivals in the Legislative Council — but he expects the



As Britain and China feud, Henry Tang looks out for Hong Kong in its last years as a colony.

government to make tough decisions for the common good.

For example, Mr. Tang recently dissociated himself from his own political group, the Liberal Party, when it supported a group of public housing tenants who refused to allow a home for the mentally disabled into their neighborhood.

"If a large housing project rejects these people, where do we settle them?" he asked. "The position wasn't right or practical."

For all his policies and feelings, he has a first date with the ballot box next year. Few are able to predict how he will do.

"He has a good intellect and he's done well as a legislator, but he won't really be a politician until he wins an election," said T. L. Tsui, a political analyst here. "We will have to see another side of Henry."

The 1995 election probably will focus squarely on relations with China. Once again, Mr. Tang's views attempt to cross the divide.

"Our society has become more prosperous," he said. "We have reached a level where we want to go after more ideological changes. We want more representative government, and we want a stronger voice in determining what to do with our society."

How then does he justify his strong opposition to electoral reforms proposed by Governor Chris Patten that seek to deepen Hong Kong's voting base for the last elections under British rule? Did his support for Western ideals wither as China, a source of wealth for Peninsula Knitters, signaled its opposition?

No, argues Mr. Tang, who supported a legislative motion to discuss Mr. Patten's electoral proposals while his pro-British colleagues voted against the measure.

"Without a hope of becoming independent, we just move from being a British colony to a Chinese colony," Mr. Tang warned. "As long as we have an executive-led government, it will never be democratic. And as long as we are not a sovereign state, we will never have a say on what we want to have in our future."

"Once I accept that fact, it is my duty to think in a responsible manner. And that means we have to cooperate with China."

This stance is typical of many people in Hong Kong who have profited from the economic and social freedoms granted by colonial rule, yet believe that accommodation rather than confrontation with China will more likely protect what they possess.

"If we were to go our own way by implementing the Patten proposals without Beijing's agreement, we give the Chinese a carte blanche to come in and change the system in whatever way they want after 1997," Mr. Tang said. "I don't want to give them the opportunity."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Heavy Fighting Reported in Kabul

**PESHAWAR, Pakistan (Reuters)** — There were heavy clashes in the Afghan capital, Kabul, on Sunday when rebel forces launched an offensive against troops loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani, Afghan sources in Pakistan said.

Planes controlled by General Abdul Rashid Dostum supported the assault and bombed positions held by Mr. Rabbani's forces in the south of the city, the sources said.

They said the air attack coincided with rocket and artillery barrages and heavy fighting between Mr. Rabbani's troops and forces loyal to Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

### Algerian Violence Claims 2 Lives

**ALGERIA (AP)** — Algerian violence claimed two more lives on Sunday as protesters demonstrated against killings and the government made final plans for a national conference in the face of a threatened boycott by political parties.

Officials said a Tunisian national, Raymond Louzoum, 62, an optician who had run a shop in central Algiers for more than 30 years, was slain by unidentified killers. A taxi driver, Rabah Khodja, died of wounds suffered when his car was sprayed with machine-gun fire Jan. 9, an attack linked to an armed Islamic group.

Meanwhile, a government commission charged with preparing for a "national consensus conference" met with Algeria's collegial presidency two days before the planned start of the conference, an official said. No details of the outcome were given.

### Scandal Shakes Up Belgian Cabinet

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — Belgian Minister Jean-Claude Dehaene shuffled his government Sunday as investigators into corruption allegations against leading politicians continued.

Mr. Dehaene appointed Elio di Rupo as the new deputy prime minister and minister for communications. He replaced Guy Godeaux, who resigned Friday over accusations of involvement in a bribery scandal involving the Italian aircraft manufacturer Agusta SpA. A widely respected Socialist who resigned over the scandal also was replaced: Robert Collignon was named head of Wallonia's regional government, taking over from Guy Spitaels, and Bernard Anselme was appointed Walloon interior minister, replacing Guy Mathot.

On Saturday, Mr. Dehaene's office announced that the four parties in his coalition government wanted to maintain the alliance. The resignations had fueled speculation that the Socialists would pull out.

### Brandt Widow Hints at a Second Spy

**BOON (Reuters)** — The widow of Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor and Social Democratic leader, says that her husband suspected that a second East German spy might have been involved in his fall from power in 1974.

Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt, in an interview with the Bild newspaper to be published Monday, said Mr. Brandt suspected that his traitorous aide, Günter Guillaume, let himself be unmasked in order to hide a second, undetected Communist agent in the chancellery. He wondered whether Guillaume had secretly managed himself to cover a second agent who could go on spying, Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, 47, told Bild.

She gave no proof of this, but said the full 43 pages of Mr. Brandt's notes on the Guillaume case, written soon after his resignation in 1974, would be published this week.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Northwest and KLM Offer Fare Cuts

**MINNEAPOLIS (Bloomberg)** — Northwest Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines have announced trans-Atlantic fare cuts as much as 30 percent for travel between April 1 and Oct. 31. Tickets are nonrefundable, and must be purchased by Feb. 11 for travel to India, the Middle East and Africa, and by Feb. 28 for travel to Europe.

Passengers can turn fly round-trip between Detroit and Paris for as little as \$638 and between Minneapolis and London for as little as \$598. Round-trips from San Francisco to Amsterdam will cost as little as \$758 and from New York to Bombay as little as \$1,258.

Russian air-traffic controllers have threatened a strike to press claims for better working conditions. Interfax news agency reported that the chief of the controllers' union, Vladimir Bagdasaryan, said a strike date would be set within a month if the government refused to consider demands for an independent air-traffic control system. (Reuters)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**WEDNESDAY:** Australia, Dominican Republic, India, Uganda.  
**THURSDAY:** Monaco, Sri Lanka.  
**FRIDAY:** Rwanda.  
**SATURDAY:** Nepal.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## Health Care Overshadows All as Congress Returns to Work

By Adam Clymer

**WASHINGTON** — The House and the Senate return to work on Tuesday expecting to be judged on how they deal with health care, the biggest domestic issue Congress has confronted in three decades.

It may even prove to be the most complicated task that Congress has ever faced, involving far more

crosscurrents than the civil-rights bills of the 1960s or the economic measures of the New Deal.

Before the issue actually comes to the floor in either house, it must make its way past scores of conflicting interest groups like the elderly, the hospitals and various factions of the insurance industry, and through five major congressional committees.

Otherwise, the second session of

the 103d Congress faces a daunting agenda that might claim a place in history on its own. But this year the other issues are likely to remain in the shadow of health care.

Congressional leaders and President Bill Clinton had promised to try to pass major "reforms" in the way the government deals with welfare, crime, banking, telecommunications, foreign aid, job training and federal aid to education.

But after last year's budget bill

from the total that can be spent on all programs requiring annual appropriations, this summer's reruns of the annual spending battles will be even more intense than usual.

The first spending dispute will come soon. Republicans, according to Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the minority leader, will demand that earthquake relief for California be offset by spending reductions elsewhere.

Representative Thomas S. Luken of Ohio, the House speaker, said Democrats would argue that it should be considered an "emergency" outside the regular pay-as-you-go rules.

In late February, the Senate is likely to face an extended battle over a proposed constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget. If the measure gets the necessary two-thirds vote, the House would consider it next.

As in every other even-numbered year, Congress will be legislating with elections in mind, with more grandstanding amendments and

more time off for "district work periods" and other opportunities to campaign and raise money. All 435 House seats and 34 of the 100 Senate seats will be up, and for most members, Election Day on Nov. 8 is the most important day of the year.

Republicans, who have 175 representatives and 44 senators, expect modest gains in each house.

An increasingly partisan tone can be expected as Election Day nears, but Democrats may find their own divisions with accusations of Republican obstructionism.

"We don't have any gridlock plan," Senator Dole said.

It seems unlikely that last year's absolute partisanship on budget votes, when no Republicans voted with Mr. Clinton, will be repeated.

But how much collaboration there will be, especially on health care, is an open question. In the more partisan House, it seems unlikely that more than a handful of Republican votes can be found for any plan resembling Mr. Clinton's, with its requirements that employers pay for most of their workers' health insurance and that each state set up insurance purchasing cooperatives to negotiate with insurance companies.

Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the deputy Republican leader, said that if Mr. Clinton was

willing to compromise and work for "a health solution that is in the center and involves personal responsibility more than bureaucracy," he might obtain significant Republican backing. But that could cost the president many of the 93 House Democrats who already preface a program to the left of his, the "single payer" plan that would have the government and not the insurance companies pay the bills.

Mr. Foley said health care's prospects might depend on what lawmakers heard in their districts, whether members come back with a sense of urgency.

He predicted that legislators would spend more time than usual listening to each other when they return this week.

While most congressional leaders support major health care legislation to be passed, none will offer a road map to enactment. And some worry that Congress will fail to agree on any bill at all, as public experts say.

A Times/CBS News Poll of 1,146 adults, conducted by telephone from Jan. 15 through 17, showed that 56 percent of the public expected failure and only 39 percent predicted success.

"If by some unfortunate fact, we do not pass it," Mr. Dingell said, then Democrats should be ready to turn the 1994 election into a referendum on the health-care issue.

## French Foreign Policy: Tied Up in Politics at Home

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

**PARIS** — When Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher calls on French leaders on Monday to sort through the long agenda of French-American relations, he may be exposed if he has a hard time deciphering the varieties of French foreign policy.

Despite an overwhelming 80 percent majority in Parliament, the conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur is rapidly evolving into a fractious house of clashing goals and ambitions. Just as French asked about women, a frequent question raised these days by diplomats, journalists and government officials them-

selves is this: What do the French want?

Behind all of the issues that Mr. Christopher may want to discuss with his hosts — such issues as Bosnia, Russia, Iran, Algeria, Chi-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

na and the Middle East — lurk aspects of domestic political intrigue that, in some cases, have acquired even more weight than purely national interests.

With the next French presidential race 15 months away, the jockeying for power has already reached a fever pitch within the governing coalition. François Mitterrand, meanwhile, the Socialist president whose second seven-year term ends in 1995, has projected a bemused Olympian calm as he watches (not without delight, say his aides) the political jousting on the right.

Mr. Balladur's ardor to succeed Mr. Mitterrand has embittered the leaders of the government's two main factions: Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist chief, and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, a former president who heads the centrist Union for French Democracy. Both men lag badly behind Mr. Balladur in pop-

ularity ratings, largely because voters perceive them as yesterday's politicians.

Within the government, ministers are casting their lots. Defense Minister François Léotard and Social Affairs Minister Simone Veil, both centrists, have joined Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and endorsed Mr. Balladur. Foreign Minister Alain Juppé, however, has stayed loyal to Mr. Chirac, no doubt hoping to take the prime minister's job as a reward if Mr. Chirac finally makes good on his third attempt at the presidency.

The hard-line interior minister, Charles Pasqua, has leaped with relish into the Machiavellian mind-field. To the chagrin of French diplomats, he has started expanding his domain into key areas of foreign policy, no doubt with the consent of Mr. Balladur as he seeks to cut Mr. Juppé down to size.

In October, Mr. Pasqua stymied the French Foreign Ministry by allowing Saddam Hussein's deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, to visit France, ostensibly for medical treatment. Mr. Juppé was infuriated when Mr. Pasqua acknowledged seeing Mr. Aziz to discuss re-establishing relations, especially big-

ticket oil deals, between France and Iraq which sanctions are finally lifted against Mr. Saddam's government.

In late December, Mr. Pasqua persuaded Mr. Balladur to deport to Tehran two Iranians held in a French jail on charges of killing a prominent dissident, Kazem Rajavi, near Geneva. The Swiss government had sought their extradition and vehemently protested, as did the United States, the release of the two Iranians.

Mr. Balladur said the action was taken for reasons of "national interest" and refused any further explanation.

Barclay a week later, Mr. Pasqua flew to the Western Sahara capital, El Ayoun, where he held secret talks with Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Prince Nayef, about how to control the political thrust from Muslim fundamentalist groups in North Africa.

It was the first time that a French minister set foot in the territory occupied by Morocco, whose annexation of Western Sahara has still not been recognized by the international community. French officials said the trip caused a serious diplomatic headache because it

touched off a furious outburst from Algeria, which has backed the Saharan rebels quest for independence.

Mr. Balladur, meantime, was engaged in secret diplomatic tricks of his own. He sent his own private representative, Jacques Friedmann, to Beijing over Christmas to work out a secret rapprochement with China so that French businessmen could get more favorable treatment in the world's fastest growing market. In return, France announced this month that it would halt further arms sales to Taiwan.

But Mr. Juppé got his revenge when Mr. Balladur ended up with egg on his face on a visit to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Balladur's chief of staff, Nicolas Bazire, cut out the Foreign Ministry and took personal charge of preparing a voyage that was supposed to yield a \$5-billion harvest in arms contracts. An enraged Mr. Balladur returned home empty-handed.

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# THE AMERICAS / RE-ENACTING THE CRIME

## Big Chill In U.S. an Aberration, Experts Say

By William K. Stevens

**NEW YORK** — Weather experts see the Arctic freeze in the eastern United States this month as just a downward, localized dip in a generally warmer trend in the world's climate.

January 1994, the climate analysts say, is not likely to herald a return of the cold winters of yesteryear. A January thaw that started over the weekend and is expected to go on for the next few days will consign the recent cold snap to history, forecasters say, and they do not expect the extreme cold of the last few weeks to return this year.

"In fact, it might not get this cold again for the next 25 years," Paul G. Knight, a meteorologist at the Pennsylvania State University Weather Communications Group, said last week as temperatures were plunging to record lows across much of the nation's eastern half.

The free fall into the deep freeze this month seemed all the more shocking because of the many mild winters that preceded it. Its cause was a deep dip to the south last week in the main west-to-east jet stream marking the boundary between Arctic air and the warmer air to the south. The shift allowed an entire pool of air from northern Canada to move southward across the eastern half of the country.

Now the jet stream is shifting again, forecasters say, and should move back into Canada, taking the "super-cold" air with it.

The forecasters say the wild behavior resulted from the interplay of myriad forces. It is "difficult to ascribe it to any one factor or force within the climate system," said David Robinson, a climate expert at Rutgers University. "Simple chance could be one reason. Every once in a while, your number comes up."

Generally, meteorologists say, an American winter is divided into two sharply different patterns, each lasting four to six weeks.

Forecasters now expect it to move into the second phase, bringing more moderate temperatures to the East and Midwest and cooler, wetter conditions to western states, where winter weather until now has been warm and dry.



**PUTTING THEIR CASE BEFORE COURT** — Anti-abortion protesters praying in front of the U.S. Supreme Court on the anniversary of its 1973 ruling legalizing abortion.

## How the Bobbitt Jury Reached a Verdict

By Patricia Davis  
and Jane Seaberry

Washington Post Staff Writer

**WASHINGTON** — In the final hours of the often-rancorous deliberations in Lorena Bobbitt's trial, as they agonized over her state of mind on the night she severed her husband's penis, the Prince William County (Virginia) jurors kept asking themselves what she must have been thinking and feeling.

They tried to place themselves in her bedroom, to imagine the moment. They decided to re-enact the crime.

A male juror played the role of Lorena and held the same 12-inch kitchen knife she had used. On a blackboard, he drew a timeline with slash marks for the events that had occurred in the 15 minutes before Lorena cut her husband as he lay sleeping.

Her husband, John Wayne Bobbitt, was a paper cup.

Was it an act of irresistible impulse, as defense attorneys argued? The jurors listened, again and again, to the statement Lorena gave to the police about how her husband had earlier raped her.

"The more we did, we realized that this was not a person who was acting in a sane manner," one juror, Jeanne Elmore, 42, said over the weekend. "You could see as we were reading her words, the emotion building."

Ms. Elmore and four other jurors who were interviewed said the re-enactment was a turning point in reaching the verdict that the 24-year-old woman was not guilty of malicious wounding by reason of temporary insanity.

Mrs. Bobbitt could have gone to prison for up to 20 years for cutting off her husband's penis last June. Instead, she was taken from a courthouse in Manassas, Virginia, to a state hospital in Petersburg, Virginia, for psychiatric evaluation.

Although all 12 jurors did not agree on exactly when Mrs. Bobbitt snapped, in the end they were unanimous in saying that she did.

"We felt she'd been really abused, a victim," one juror said. "Unfortunately, over a period of time, most of us would be able to react in a more rational way."

"We didn't feel she was strong enough," the juror said. "She had been stripped of everything at that point."

"In my mind in a way," Ms. Elmore said, "she went after what threatened her most."

The jurors said they had no trouble believing the crux of the defense team's case. Mrs. Bobbitt, they concluded, was raped by her 26-year-old husband in the early morning hours of June 23 and then suffered a brief breakdown brought on by years of abuse.

No one witness or incident convinced them of this. Rather, it was the litany of beatings, verbal threats, sodomy and rape that they heard during the two-week trial.

The couple's friends testified to this abuse, as did psychiatrists appearing for the prosecution and defense and Mrs. Bobbitt, herself.

"I believe John raped her over the course of the years he was with her," said one male juror. "I think pretty much every time they had sex he raped her."

The juror said Mr. Bobbitt's acquittal in November on a charge of marital sexual assault was no secret to the jury. It was briefly mentioned in the jury room, he said, but was given no weight during the seven and a half hours of deliberations last Thursday and Friday.

"I know that if that jury had heard what we heard, he would have gone to jail," he said.

In fact, those interviewed said they believed that Mr. Bobbitt, a witness for the prosecution, actually did more to help the defense team. "I thought he was basically a liar," Ms. Elmore said.

Said another female juror: "There was nothing positive about him. As far as his testimony, none of us got a good feeling about him."

### Away From Politics

• Aerial spraying of malathion, an insecticide used to kill crop-eating Mediterranean fruit flies, will not take place in Corona, in Southern California, if city officials have their way. They have sued to prevent the spraying, charging that the state wanted to use Corona residents as "human guinea pigs."

• A man who was a major financial backer of a petition drive to restore the Everglades was fined \$2 million for illegally filling similar protected wetlands in Maryland. Paul Tudor Jones II, who recently contributed \$345,000 to the Everglades effort, paid the fine in 1989 after pleading guilty to illegally developing 86 acres of wetlands on Maryland's Eastern Shore.

• A teenager who pleaded guilty to killing his father, mother, brother and sister received four life terms and a lecture from a Bismarck, North Dakota, judge troubled by his apparent lack of remorse. Michael Neugebauer, 17, could be eligible for parole in 24 years with good behavior.

• An adult movie theater in New York City has been shut down by health officials, who say that risky sexual activities had been allowed to take place there. It was the first such closing since the city began a new enforcement effort to slow the spread of the AIDS virus.

• A bachelor's degree is increasingly being viewed as insufficient, according to a survey of college freshmen for the American Council on Education. The poll showed that 65 percent of first-year students plan to attend graduate school to obtain an advanced degree.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Clinton Cuts Deficit Forecast

**WASHINGTON** — President Bill Clinton says that the spending restraints Congress and the White House imposed last year are beginning to pay off and that the budget deficit will be smaller than projections made last year.

Mr. Clinton disclosed the new deficit projection, down from an estimate of \$300 billion last year, in his weekly radio address. He was foreshadowing the theme of economic recovery and budgetary discipline that he will sound in his State of the Union address on Tuesday and in his fiscal 1995 budget two weeks from now.

Along with the deficit projection for the fiscal 1995 budget comes economic pain for some. The administration plans to cut spending for hundreds of programs, and it appears likely that it will again try to save several billion dollars by holding down pay raises for government workers.

Mr. Clinton asserted Saturday that the administration had "built the foundation for a lasting economy recovery," although he said the nation still had "a long way to go."

#### Pentagon Aide Favored for Chief

**WASHINGTON** — President Clinton has focused his search for a new defense secretary on William J. Perry, the current deputy secretary, and was weighing his decision over the weekend, according to White House officials.

Mr. Perry, 66, a former engineering professor who is widely respected in Congress and at the Pentagon, met with Mr. Clinton alone in what White House officials called a "warm" session.

"It's safe to assume that Bill Perry is now the front-runner," said a senior White House official.

(NYT)

#### Quote/Unquote

The secretary of housing and urban development, Henry G. Cisneros, on efforts to help victims of the Los Angeles earthquake: "We are now dealing with the largest mass assistance to people in an urban setting in the history of the United States. Checks are already arriving at people's homes from the FEMA processing centers as we speak."

(AP)

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# Herald Tribune

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## Bosnia Tries a Comeback

The new element in the Bosnia equation is the military success being demonstrated, and hoped for, by the mostly Muslim government. It has had some success in breaking the United Nations arms embargo, and recently it won back six Muslim towns in central Bosnia from Croatian forces, even while engaging Serbian forces, too. These campaigns, unlike the well-publicized Serbian siege of Sarajevo, take place largely beyond the gaze of the world press.

The new element has already contributed to collapse of internationally sponsored partition talks among Serbs, Croats and Muslims. Ordinarily one might plead with the parties to return to the table. It must count heavily, however, that the Muslim-led government—the most injured party—is at this point most responsible for continuing the war. Otherwise abandoned, and notwithstanding their losses, Muslims seek to regain all lost Muslim-majority lands. It is not so easy for the abandoners to tell them that they should be content with the 30 percent slice that the Serbs and Croats would, conditionally, provide.

Still, Muslims cannot ignore a second consequence of their military surge. The Croats, sometime partners of the Muslims in Bosnia, have switched sides. Previously warring Serbia and Croatia, and Bosnia's Serbs and Croats,

have just signed parallel agreements to start normalizing relations. This could lead off general escalation by deflating the explosive issue of the Serbian minority in Croatia. But it could also isolate Bosnia's Muslims and perhaps even tempt them—another recipe for escalation—to reach for support from fellow Muslims in Kosovo, Macedonia and Albania.

The new Muslim military policy has also increased the pressure on governments with troops in the United Nations peacekeeping force to pull them out. Mainstays France, Britain and Canada are tormented by the mismatch between the requirement for sufficient force and political backing to accomplish their humanitarian mission and the short leash on which they are kept by NATO and the UN Security Council and secretariat. President Bill Clinton warned NATO in Brussels against making "empty threats" of air strikes. He and it went ahead anyway and made a new one. We think that, notwithstanding the costs and frustrations, it remains useful to keep UN forces on the ground; it is not too late for Americans to join their humanitarian mission. But cannot the poor Bosnians be spared further phony offers of undeliverable air strikes or extra military aid?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## By Diplomacy and Denial

The United States has traditionally tried to stop the spread of nuclear arms by talking nations out of wanting the weapons in the first place or by denying them the technology to make arms. But now that proliferation ranks high among the dangers to U.S. security, the Clinton administration faces pressure to pursue a third course, military action.

Nonproliferation hawks, impatient with the traditional tactics of diplomacy and denial, cite the Gulf War and the subsequent dismantling of Iraq as proof that force works. President Bill Clinton has wisely resisted. While keeping the military option in reserve, he has focused on diplomacy and on curbing trafficking in nuclear components to keep countries like North Korea and Iran from building bombs.

What currently has the hawk in full cry is North Korea's delay in resuming international inspections. At a minimum, they want to impose economic sanctions, backed by a naval blockade, but some also advocate air strikes.

The hawks routinely cite Iraq as evidence that air power yields results. But their argument is unconvincing. The 1981 Israeli attack on Iraq's Osirak reactor did not destroy Saddam Hussein's nuclear program but only drove it underground. Nor did allied bombing during the Gulf War succeed. It took persistent international inspectors to root out Iraq's bomb-making infrastructure.

Economic sanctions are less risky than air strikes, which could provoke a violent reaction from a volatile country like North Korea. But there is no assurance that an economically strangled North Korea would welcome inspectors or shut down its nuclear program, and it might turn belligerent.

The North's record of double-dealing makes the American Congress and bureaucracy understandably skeptical about diplomacy. And South Korea is uneasy about having the United States deal directly with the North. That is why it takes courage for President Clinton to try diplomacy first.

The president is on equally sound footing in trying to make it harder for countries to ship arms-producing technology to nations that covet their own nuclear arsenals. He needs to persuade countries that possess such technology to impose tighter export controls on their manufacturers. The United States has traditionally granted allies access to American dual-use technology that could be employed both for weapons and for peaceful purposes like nuclear power plants. But it has denied such technology to states that export it to renegades like Iran, and persuade others to do likewise.

The administration can also improve the climate for nonproliferation by accelerating negotiations to ban all nuclear testing by 1995. Mr. Clinton's approach has had some success in South Africa, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Yet the Pentagon is prudent to hedge against failure by preparing now for a war against a nuclear-armed foe. Developing smart bombs to penetrate underground weapons factories and improving intelligence make sense so long as military countermeasures do not shift the focus from the first line of defense—the strategy of diplomacy and denial.

That strategy may not be as sensational as air strikes, but it runs less of a risk, and slowly but surely it is achieving results.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Escalation Again in Turkey

The bulletins never change much from Turkey's long-simmering war with the Kurdish separatists, but some recent incidents suggest that the intensity level is rising. Kurdish forces recently killed a high-ranking army commander, the government has moved sharply against several news organizations and convicted one editor of "insulting the army," and the 1993 casualty rate was 4,180 people, the 1994 rate is up from about 2,600 the year before and a hefty proportion of the total number, 10,400, killed in the war's nine years.

It is an ominous direction, not just for the obvious reasons why any large-scale escalation of an internal war is ominous (casualties, damage to the economy, continuing human rights deprivations, increasing carryover terrorism in Europe by Kurdish groups protesting the Turkish military's strong-arm tactics) but also for the couple of additional reasons peculiar to Turkey. A major one, of keen interest in America and also to the various countries with wars flaring on Turkey's periphery, is the continuing bad effect on Turkish democracy.

Authorities in Ankara have long faced an awkward situation with the Kurdish Workers Party or PKK, which is classified by most governments (including America's) as a terrorist organization and one whose goal, an independent Kurdish state smack in the middle of a

wildly unstable area, the Turkish government equates with the dismembering of its own country. But Ankara has also been consistently unable to deal with the rebels, and with the long-standing cultural suppression of Kurds that propels the support for them, without acting in ways that flagrantly break the human rights codes that Turkey has voluntarily signed.

The military government in the southeastern regions has been progressively tightened, and the prime minister, Tansu Ciller, takes a tough line that echoes the generals' but that has not thus far given any indication of solving the problem (nine years being a long test by any definition). That tough line, and the accompanying crackdowns on information about what is happening in the region, have sparked fierce domestic debate over the responsibilities of government and press under such conditions.

The military's visible role is always a sore spot in domestic politics for a country that has so often seen domestic instability end in military crackdowns. Mrs. Ciller's economic programs, badly needed, and the country's fiscal stability in general depend on her being able to keep the military drain on the economy and on the political consensus from getting out of hand. Local elections scheduled for March deserve close attention.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Toward Deregulation in Japan

For decades Japan pursued export-led growth by helping producers at the expense of consumers. Regulations kept some prices high, so boosting firms' domestic profits; this provided a safe base from which to assault foreign markets. But the strategy has now hit a wall. Japan's trade surplus is too big and the yen too strong for growth to depend on over-expanding exports. The bureaucrats know they must stimulate demand at home. Deregulation, which would cut prices and thus raise consumers'

purchasing power, is the best way to do this. A thousand vested interests still stand in the way. Japan's government is preoccupied with political reform and the need to pass a budget. Yet Mr. Hosokawa seems serious about deregulation. He has commissioned several deregulation studies. The most radical of which proposes scrapping 15 of Japan's 21 government departments. Last month the government sent a tough warning to obstructive bureaucrats by sacking the third most senior official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

—THE ECONOMIST (London).

## Reform's Setback in Russia Indicts an Arrogant IMF

By Jeffrey Sachs

The writer, professor of international trade at Harvard University, resigned on Friday as economic adviser to President Boris Yeltsin.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The Communist old guard reassessed political dominance in Russia last week.

The resignations of two key reformers, Yegor Gaidar and Boris Fyodorov, from Boris Yeltsin's cabinet are not just a failure for the Clinton administration, which has blithely accepted President Yeltsin's commitment to reform, but a serious setback for Russia's move toward democracy.

Western governments are now likely to spend much more on their military budgets than they would have on direct aid to Russia.

Most Western observers never understood the bald facts of political

**Michel Camdessus**  
should step down. The IMF needs new management at the top and a new direction.

cal life in Russia. While pundits debated the relative merits of shock therapy versus gradualism, the real issue was far simpler.

Would reformers have the political strength and Western financial backing to pursue a sensible and consistent financial policy, or would they be done in by a bitter and corrupt Communist opposition?

For two years, reformers in Moscow struggled for power while Western governments promised them large-scale aid. The financial crisis left behind by the Communist regime was too deep. The reformers could not win without outside help, but help never arrived, and the reformers paid the price, losing badly in the December elections.

The United States and its allies had turned over the task of bailing out Russia to the International

Monetary Fund and the World Bank, principally because institutions could make loans that did not require congressional and parliamentary authorization.

While the IMF and the World Bank proudly took the credit as leaders of Western aid, like private bankers they made loans that no significant amount of their money would be risked in unstable Russia.

Of the roughly \$18 billion that the IMF and World Bank were to lend to Russia in 1993, only \$2 billion was handed over. This might have been prudent banking practice, but it was disastrous foreign-assistance policy—and worse foreign policy.

What is even more troubling is that these institutions blundered in their assessment of the situation in Russia. It was not just excessive caution that stopped the flow of support. It was their lack of understanding about what to do.

The urgent tasks of financial reconstruction were admittedly complex, but the broad outlines should have been clear. Mikhail Gorbachev and the Communist regime had left Russia in financial shambles, with a budget deficit of more than 20 percent of GDP and rampant inflation; a rampant and corrupt flow of subsidized loans from the central bank to state enterprises; an unpayable foreign debt; depleted hard currency reserves.

The main goals of financial policy should have been to reduce the budget deficit; to float new government debt on the domestic market, in order to cover the budget deficit without printing new money; to stanch the flow of cheap government loans to weak industries; to establish a separate Russian currency so that Russia could pursue a monetary policy independent of its neighbors.

At the same time, international grants and loans should have been provided to help the government pay its bills.

All of these tasks were urgent, and each piece of the package was needed to support the others.

Critics might derisively call the package shock therapy, but these measures are the essential remedies for a financial collapse and have a pedigree stretching back to Alexander Hamilton's rescue of American finances in 1790, Fjalmar Schacht's solution for Weimar Germany's hyperinflation in 1923 and Ludwig Erhard's creation of a democratic market economy in Germany after World War II.

In all those cases, outside help was crucial.

The IMF failed miserably in advising the Group of Seven countries and the Yeltsin administration on Russia's financial reconstruction. It discouraged Russia from rapidly introducing a separate national currency. For two years it downplayed Russia's need and ability to issue domestic treasury bonds, focusing nearly all its efforts on pressuring the Russians to make politically impossible cuts in the budget deficit.

It advised Russia against the stabilization of the ruble exchange rate and held back a ruble stabilization fund designed to support such a policy. Most remarkably, it never acknowledged the urgency of mobilizing international assistance to help Russia finance its deficit.

The IMF's relentless advice was to cut the deficit, not to find acceptable and noninflationary ways to finance part of it. The World Bank also failed in its most important task: to help finance a viable social support system.

Why was the IMF so inept? For a simple reason. For 50 years, it has been nearly as secretive and monopolistic as the Central Committee of the Communist Party. All IMF loan documents concerning Russia are secret.

The only information the IMF publishes is general economic data, not specific policy advice. The IMF is cut off from independent professional scrutiny and from competition. It alone determines whether Western aid will flow.

Like any long-standing monopoly, it has grown arrogant, self-protective and sloppy.

And yet whenever anything goes wrong with an IMF program, the United States Treasury and the other Group of Seven governments draw the wagons around the IMF.

The Western governments have to understand that it is one thing to defend the basic and sound principles espoused by the IMF—budget discipline, responsible monetary policy, open markets—and another to cover up the shortcomings of the organization's technical work and its reluctance to make loans in urgent circumstances.

The New York Times.



## This Isn't the Time to Turn Up Foreign Pressure on Hosokawa

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — Prime minister Morihiro Hosokawa is battling to keep his eight-party coalition afloat after the rejection last week of political reform bills by the upper house of the Diet.

But he now faces his most testing period in office as troubles mount on all fronts. There will be frantic efforts to patch together a compromise reform package before the parliament session ends on Saturday. Domestic and international economic problems threaten to overwhelm Mr. Hosokawa. The danger is that America and other trading partners that have large and persistent deficits with Japan will lose patience at precisely the moment when it is least able to offer substantial concessions.

News that Japan's trade surplus for 1993 reached a record high of more than \$120 billion is alarming for a nation in the midst of a policy shift from the minutiae of political reform to a concern that all-out efforts be made to pull the economy from its prolonged slump.

Mr. Hosokawa's difficulties are being compounded by a scheduled visit to Washington next month for talks with President Bill Clinton on ways to improve U.S. access to the Japanese

market and cut the U.S. trade deficit. Officials in Tokyo are worried that the negotiations on sensitive economic issues may be aggravated by the recent political setbacks for the ruling coalition. Any weakening of Mr. Hosokawa's power, it is feared, might lead to increased American pressure on market access issues at a time when Japan is becoming increasingly anxious about its own economic prospects.

The stubborn recession is preoccupying almost everyone in Japan. Consumers in 1994 are a very different breed from those of the bubble economy years. They search for bargains and hoard discount purchases. Austerity is becoming a hallmark of contemporary Japan.

For Mr. Hosokawa, the only plus in this situation is the lack of political fallout from the recent belt-tightening exercise. Sociologists will see in recent events evidence of Japan's "situational ethic," in which the realities of any given moment are accepted fatalistically.

For the average Japanese "salaryman" and

his family, the grumbling so far has been largely in private at less overt and shaming bounties. But there is also a lurking fear that a system of lifetime employment can no longer be sustained and may be overtaken by layoffs and increasing competition for a shrinking pool of jobs.

Middle-class Japan, to which most Japanese believe they belong, knows that its future will be less pleasant than the past. Graduates are already scrambling to find work, but few are blaming the government for the tough labor market. Instead, the public is receptive to talk of restructuring the economy and reducing the red tape that ties up large chunks of a supposedly free enterprise system. The climate appears right for converting Japan from an export machine into a consumer society.

However, many economists are predicting that the current slump will last for several more years. Will public opinion remain receptive to the need for restructuring that may well cause added pain? The more prolonged the downturn, the more testing it will become for Mr. Hosokawa's coalition, assuming that it manages to survive the current turmoil. Dole queues are likely to grow if successive economic stim-

ulus packages make little impression and consumer confidence dips further.

Any government in Tokyo would be severely challenged if its main trading partners chose to turn on the heat when Japan was in political and economic crisis. A double punch from an anxious Japanese public looking for a way out of domestic difficulties and new pressures from the Clinton administration might well put Mr. Hosokawa on the ropes.

To reassure Japanese voters that their jobs are safe, while operating the scandal-ridden construction industry and stripping off the layers of blubber from the distribution and service sectors, could be mission impossible.

Mr. Hosokawa must be hoping that the United States tones down its demands on Japan and waits while its key Asia-Pacific ally learns how to govern—its "catchup reform medicine" without undermining truth in Washington, he may find himself on the political scrap heap.

The writer, who teaches history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, is author of "U.S.-Japan Alliance Diplomacy, 1945-1980." He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

## Will the Clinton Administration's Foreign Policy Get Serious?

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Go figure: Bobby Ray Inman's flamboyant over the Pentagon and the naming of a special prosecutor to probe Whitewater end Bill Clinton's first year in office on bitter notes.

At the same moment, public confidence in Mr. Clinton rises to its highest level, equalling that of Ronald Reagan at the same point in his presidency.

The president will no doubt be tempted to find solace in the polls. But he should not conclude that the public does not care about the problems that the Inman nomination and Whitewater raise as long as the economy continues to improve.

There is grist for such an interpretation in the latest New York Times CBS News Poll, where an increase in public confidence in the economy comes back to back with the Inman nomination and Whitewater. Half those polled in mid-January felt that the economy was getting better, with Mr. Clinton's approval

rating returning to its previous high-water mark of 54 percent.

Even if the self-serving interpretation were true, it should not be controlling. Not when compared with the less than stellar record of Mr. Clinton's first year to date. His "muddling through" approach to national security and foreign policy after a full year in office will soon be severely tested in Russia and elsewhere.

The conventional wisdom on Mr. Inman's self-immolation on the pyre of paranoia says he is weird and the president has dodged a bullet. But Mr. Inman is not the overriding issue in the human affair. Everything comes back to the man who chose Mr. Inman for a vital job, presumably on the advice of his most trusted advisers.

Mr. Clinton has offered or almost offered the job to four men who represent a broad, almost contradictory

spread of interests, personalities and political beliefs. Les Aspin accepted but fell from favor. Mr. Inman and Sam Nunn turned it down this month.

Mr. Clinton was on the verge of offering the job to Warren Rudman, the retired Republican senator and budget-cutter from New Hampshire, before Mr. Rudman backed out.

The connecting thread for the four men seems to be a perception by Mr. Clinton that they would help him with Congress. Help him with what remains muddled. For all their individual virtues, these four choices do not add up to a picture of what Mr. Clinton himself wants to accomplish in defense and security policies.

What, not who, is the question that demands Mr. Clinton's focus. He should worry less about the impressions that others hold of him and his actions and more about the substance

of the choices he has to make in foreign and security policy.

His trip this month to Europe and Russia was a good if belated beginning in that direction. But his credible performances at the NATO summit and in getting Ukraine to sign a demilitarization accord need to be followed up with a consistency of attention and clarity of purpose that has not always been apparent in his first year in office.

Last July, just before he left for the Group of Seven summit of industrialized democracies in Tokyo, Mr. Clinton invited a group of journalists to lunch. I came away impressed with how much he had absorbed in foreign policy in six months on the job. A few weeks ago, prior to the Europe trip, he again served lunch and his views on his upcoming foreign trip.

This time the president seemed less adventuresome and much less excited about the challenges of being the first post-Cold War president. The opportunities for growth that seemed both apparent and challenging six months earlier had been eclipsed by the flak he took over Somalia, Bosnia, Haiti and now even Russia and Eastern Europe.

A troubling moment came when the president, who had so strongly and repeatedly defended his decision not to offer East European countries early membership in NATO, was asked if anyone in his administration had seriously argued the opposite case to him. No, the president said, no one had.

Was it possible, I wondered, that the president was unaware of the de-

bate within his administration, with Secretary of State Warren Christopher and National Security Adviser Anthony Lake initially leaning toward early membership before Ambassador-at-large Strobe Talbott won them over to his go-slow view? The debate was a useful exercise and produced the right result. There was no need to be ashamed of it.

Or was it more likely that Mr. Clinton was carefully calculating the effect of his answer and deciding not to encourage stories about dissent and dissent within his administration? I thought that to be the case, given the administration's obsession with presentation and appearances.

If so, that denial may be seen by the president as prudent news management. But it is not leadership. Mr. Clinton has yet to encourage the kind of public debate about America's place in the world beyond the Cold War that is needed if a new consensus is to be found. Acknowledging intelligent internal dissent could help stimulate that national debate.

A year without a significant, clear challenge to America's interests abroad has enabled Mr. Clinton to muddle through. Viewing the Inman affair, Europeans who expected the administration to take six months to get organized in managing world affairs say it will take 18 months instead. Better late than never. But it will not happen at all without a new consistency and clarity of purpose from the White House.

The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Gag on Deputies

ROME — The due to the adjournment of the opening of the Chamber until February 20 by a Royal decree published in the official gazette last night (Jan. 22) is that Signor Crispi does not propose that the rapid members of the Extreme Left shall have an opportunity of frothing over and making incendiary speeches as they intended and thus stirring up the populace. Signor Crispi is determined to make the state of siege in Sicily and elsewhere effective. The correspondent of the *Figaro* in Rome writes: "Signor Crispi is commencing a very serious game, in which the stake is neither more nor less than the Monarchy."

### 1919: Russian Affairs

PARIS — Intense indignation has been aroused in Russian circles in Paris by the decision of the Great Powers to invite delegates of Russian Governments to a conference

with Bolsheviks on Princes' Island. The general feeling is that there can be no question for them of parleying with the Bolsheviks.

### 1944: German Retreat

MADRID — [From our New York edition:] The road out of Rome is filled with official cars of both German and Italian Fascist authorities fleeing because of the threat of Allied forces pressing in from the south. Diplomatic reports from the Italian capital declared today (Jan. 23) that the German Quartermaster Corps headquarters has been moved north to Florence and the communications center for the German Army commands has been moved back to Cassino, eighty-two miles northwest of Rome, the reports said.

## International Herald Tribune

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OPINION

# Europe Needs a Strong NATO, Not Utopian Gimmicks

By Henry Kissinger

NEW YORK — Perhaps the most significant aspect of Bill Clinton's progression across Europe was obscured by the atmosphere. In fact, the trip ushered in an important re-evaluation of heretofore accepted premises of American foreign policy. In effect, the president's statements elevated the radical critique of Cold War policies into the operational premises of contemporary American foreign policy.

For nearly half a century, that critique had maintained that Soviet policies were as much caused by American policies as by Communist ideology; that the Soviet government was divided, just like the American, between hawks and doves; that it was the task of American diplomacy to ease Soviet fears, many of which were quite legitimate, and that an attitude of genuine cooperation would overcome Soviet belligerence.

At the end of January 1992, these propositions were refuted in a "Times" article in which Mikhail Gorbachev was quoted as saying that the Soviet Union was a "man of the Decade." Its author was Stephen Talbot, recently chosen to be deputy secretary of state, who argued that the doves of 40 years of Cold War debate had been right all along and that it had not been the West's policy that brought about the Soviet collapse but the inherent weakness of the Soviet system; indeed, that the collapse might have occurred earlier had Western hard-liners not enabled the Soviet leaders to rally their people on behalf of security.

The essence of these themes was repeated by President Clinton on many occasions during his European trip. To explain why he did not favor the admission of Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia into NATO, he argued in effect that such a step might be provocative.

He added: "I say to all those in Europe and the United States who would simply have us draw a new line in Europe further east than we should not foreclose the possibility of the best possible future for Europe which is a democracy everywhere, a market economy everywhere, people cooperating everywhere for mutual security."

The assumptions behind his statements challenge the intellectual foundations of NATO, the core of America's postwar foreign policy.

Whether the former victims of Soviet imperialism should join NATO is a complicated question. There are many ways to accomplish that goal, from full membership to various levels of associate membership or, indirectly, via membership in the European Union.

But the key issue is not the timing of NATO expansion. In putting forward the Partnership for Peace, the administration did not just delay East European participation, it emphatically rejected the principle despite many misleading statements to the contrary.

The Partnership invites all the successor states of the Soviet Union and all of Moscow's former East European satellites to participate with NATO in a vague, multilateral entity specializing in missions having next to nothing to do with realistic military tasks; it equates the victims of Soviet and Russian imperialism with its perpetrators and gives the same status to the Central Asian republics at the borders of Afghanistan as it gives to Poland, the victor of four partitions in which Russia participated and the route across which Russia has historically invaded Europe.

Therefore, if the Partnership for Peace is designed to propitiate Russia, it cannot also serve as a way station into NATO, especially as the Clinton administration has embraced the proposition, rejected by all its predecessors for 40 years, that NATO is a potential threat to Russia.

An official traveling with the president's party expressed the logic behind the administration's position when he stated that Eastern Europe would have to find security in placating its feared neighbor. "The most effective thing for us," he said, "is to try to protect Eastern Europe by encouraging anti-imperialist, democratic tendencies in Russia."

It is instructive to compare the current approach with that of Dean Acheson when NATO was founded. Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the secretary of state was asked whether the Soviet Union had reason to fear NATO. His reply was: "Any nation which claims that this treaty is directed against it should be reminded of the biblical admonition that 'the guilty flee where no man pursueth.'"

What does it say about Russian attitudes if the expansion of NATO is perceived to be provocative? No reasonable observer can imagine that Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary or Slovakia could ever mount a military threat against Russia, either singly or in combination. The countries of Eastern Europe are terrified, not threatening. And NATO forces, doctrine and deployment are strictly defensive.

Moreover, Russia could easily be given additional assurances, for instance, that no foreign troops would be stationed on the soil of new NATO members — assurances that already exist with respect to the former East German satellite.

The key question, however, is what the American theory means for NATO. What is to be NATO's precise role in the new dispensation?

If a security guarantee along the Polish-Russian border creates an unacceptable dividing line, why is the current eastern border of NATO any more pacifying? If Russia can veto NATO membership now when it is in need of economic support, what will it veto when it has been strengthened through reform and American economic assistance?

It is high time to take another look at the administration's Russia policy, which states everything on a kind of psychoanalytic social engineering. The world evoked by Mr. Clinton's reference to "democracy everywhere... people cooperating everywhere" is decidedly away. In the real environment of today's ethnic conflict and interstate struggle in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, how is security and progress to be organized until that utopian world is reached?

Can it be wise to create two categories of frontier — those which NATO protects and others which are refused protection — when both frontiers face in the same direction? The practical consequence will be to bring about an unprotected no-man's-land between Germany and Russia, which has historically been the cause of all recent European conflicts.

A realistic approach to Russia policy would recognize that integrating Russia into the international system has two components that must be kept in balance: influencing Russian attitudes and affecting Russian calculations.

The Clinton administration deserves support in extending generous economic assistance to Russian reform. And Russia should be made welcome in institutions that foster economic, cultural and political cooperation with the

West. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe would be a far better home for this than a Partnership for Peace that invents common military missions within the framework of NATO, whose essential irrelevance underlines the artificiality of the conception.

The administration's tendency to treat Russian leaders as if they were fragile novices easily flustered by exposure to the realities of international politics is an invitation to disillusionment and misunderstanding. These are tough men who have survived the brutal school of Communist and Russian politics; they are quite capable of comprehending a policy based on mutual respect for each other's national interest. In fact, they are likely to understand such a calculus better than appeals to an abstract and distant utopianism.

Russia is bound to have a special security interest in what it calls the "near abroad" — the other republics of the former Soviet Union. The test is whether the rest of the world treats this relationship as an international problem subject to accepted rules of foreign policy or as an outgrowth of unilateral Russian decision-making to be influenced, if at all, by appeals to Russian goodwill.

Perhaps the most serious misapprehension of the Partnership for Peace proposal is that a reformist Russian government would automatically abandon traditional foreign policy goals. For the incentives of the most well-meaning Russian government are quite different.

Nationalism is on the rise, and there is a great temptation to ease the pain of transition to market economies for the Russian population by appealing to that basic instinct. This is



reflected in President Boris Yeltsin's refusal to go along with NATO in punishing Serbia and in his reaction to the Partnership proposal. Mr. Yeltsin is reported to have asked that all the successor states of the Soviet Union and all former East European satellites join it simultaneously, thereby fulfilling a decade-long Kremlin policy of diluting NATO to the point of irrelevance.

At the moment, Russian armies are in Moldova, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Latvia and Tajikistan and participate in some of the local civil wars with a strategy that seems designed to make these new republics — all of them members of the United Nations — rue their independence. The foreign minister of Russia has repeatedly put forward a scheme for a

Russian monopoly on peacekeeping in the "near abroad," indistinguishable from an attempt to re-establish Moscow's domination. By its silence and its repeated invocation of an American-Russian partnership, the United States acquiesces in these actions.

A moderate Russian foreign policy will be impeded, not helped, by turning a blind eye to the reappearance of historic Russian imperial pretensions. Russia's effort at reform cannot exempt it from accepted principles of conducting foreign policy. It is in fact ambiguity about dividing lines, not their existence, and ambivalence about Western reactions, not their certainty, that tempt militarists and nationalists. Reform will be strengthened if moderates are put in a position of highlighting the dangers of a nationalistic Russian policy.

Russia and America share a mutual interest in a stable Europe and Central Europe. This can be achieved only by America's presence in Europe, which is based on NATO. Stability in Europe requires reaffirming the centrality of NATO rather than diluting it in an abstract multilateralism.

This leads to the following conclusions: • The Partnership for Peace should be redefined to deal primarily with political, economic and cultural issues for which the proper venue is the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, not NATO.

• NATO must face the fact that some form of membership for Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia is inevitable. In the wake of the NATO summit, German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has urged speeding up the entry of these four countries into the European Union, of which they are already associate members. Since almost all the members of the European Union are also members of NATO, it is inconceivable that the Union will for long accept the notion that some of its territory is not protected. At that point at the latest, either the NATO guarantee will be extended or NATO will fall apart.

A statesman can always escape his dilemmas by making the most favorable assumptions about the future. The new Russian leadership is entitled to understanding for the anguish of trying to overcome two generations of Communist misrule, and to help in building a new society. But in pursuing that goal, American policy must not be embarrassed to emphasize that domestic reform, however desirable, contributes to a better world only if Russia embraces the disciplines of a cooperative international system as well as its benefits.

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## East Europeans Should Get a Real West European 'Yes' in 1994

By Timothy Garton Ash, Michael Mertes and Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — At its Brussels summit, NATO promised more to East-Central Europe than seemed likely before the Russian elections. The door to membership has been declared theoretically open; hints have been given as to how best to approach that door. But no clear conditions have been laid out for passing through it. This should be done sooner rather than later.

Meanwhile, it is worth reflecting on the complementary tasks and possibilities of the other great Brussels house, the European Union. For its founding fathers, the Community was neither just a defense free trade area nor merely an association against the Soviet threat. Its most important purpose was to make war between Europeans impossible. Economic integration was a means to that higher political end.

With time, as often happens, the means have come to be taken for the end. The original end has been largely forgotten, partly because it has been achieved. In Western Europe, that is. Elsewhere in Europe we once again have wars.

The area we call East Central Europe — including Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia, but with its own important set of diverse bordering cases, such as the Baltic states, Croatia and Romania — is both geographically and politically somewhere in between. *Mauritius Sartorius* has become an all too real question, above all for those countries, including some East Central European states, with troops in the former Yugoslavia.

In the still fortunately hypothetical case of an acute external threat to the security of East Central Europe, we in the West, in NATO,

would be called to give an answer far more substantial either than the Partnerships for Peace or than that given in practice, so far, to many of Bosnia. Meanwhile, we in Western Europe, in the European Union, have political and economic means at our disposal to help ensure that the potential internal sources of insecurity in the region are diminished rather than exacerbated.

Two things, above all, need to be done. First, as a matter of urgency, ensure that West European markets are opened up for the goods that the East Central Europeans can export now. Copious export of fragile economic recovery depends on these exports and consolidation of fledgling democracies depends on that recovery.

At the moment, we have a shameful protectionism, whether against Polish textiles, Czech steel or Hungarian foodstuffs. We send those countries countless advisers to preach the virtues of the free market and free trade, but we do not practice what we preach. They are told that they can hope to join the European Union only if they transform their economies, but they are denied the market access that alone would sustain that transformation. A perfect catch-22.

It would be naive to pretend that this will be easy, at a time of acute recession.

Conventional wisdom suggests that it will cost jobs in Western Europe, but this is only half the truth. It fails to take account of the new export opportunities that a sustained recovery in the East would bring for West European producers.

In the longer term, opening Western Europe to

the fresh breezes of low-wage competition should be part of the salutary shock needed to restore our competitiveness in a wider world. If the United States was right to embrace the North American Free Trade Agreement, then the European Union should welcome a NEFTA — a new European free trade area.

Secondly, the European Union should give more political substance to what is already understood to be an "engagement contract" with the East Central European states. In this respect, the Maastricht treaty is not just the end of an old road. It also contains elements of a new beginning, particularly with its explicit and implicit provisions for variable geometry.

For example, not all EU states will join in monetary union. Not all will participate in defense integration in the framework of the Western European Union. And there will be states, such as Turkey, which do not belong to the Union but are associate members of the WEU.

This new flexibility offers chances for developing the relationship with East Central Europe. In an article more than two years ago, we suggested that these states should be invited to participate directly in at least some of the foreign and security policy discussions of the European Community member states. The case for doing so has not grown any weaker. We also suggested that they should be given some way of being involved in the European elections of 1994, as a trial run for full participation in those of 1999.

In thinking about the enlargement negotia-

tions after 1995, one should reaffirm the principle of the primacy of politics which guided the founding fathers of the Community. Especially with the new flexibility of the Union, it is not at all impossible to envisage full political membership together with long-term economic transition arrangements. We did it for Spain, Portugal and Greece. We did it in the very special case of the former East Germany. We could do it again.

A further consequence is that, in thinking about the future institutional and constitutional shape of the European Union, we must be thinking of arrangements that would work with 20 or more member states.

Last but not least, there is associate membership of the WEU — a bridge to the security which NATO is still so reluctant to offer.

Each one of these steps would help to combat the disillusionment with "Europe" that is now so palpable in countries that set out to "return to Europe" with so much hope and élan just four years ago. In those four years, our neighbors have grown used to hearing from us the "yes" which in fact means "no." In 1994, at least one of the two great Brussels houses should offer a "yes" that really means "yes."

Timothy Garton Ash is author most recently of "In Europe's Name: Germany and the Divided Continent." Michael Mertes is a senior adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, writing here in a personal capacity. Dominique Moïsi is deputy director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

### BOOKS

#### RUNNING AS A WOMAN: Gender and Power in American Politics

By Linda Witt, Karen M. Page and Glenn Matthews. 330 pages. \$22.95. Free Press.

Reviewed by Ellen Chesler

FEMINISTS like to say that all political reality is socially constructed. Simply put, this means that in public life there are really no objective truths. How the world is understood depends on who's doing the interpreting, and men have typically been both the actors and the scribes, first making history and then writing it up. The twin spin men put on events distorts what we experience and then learn as fact, and, in this way, women are doubly disadvantaged. To redress the balance, we have only one recourse. We must claim our own stations as politicians and as pundits.

I have rarely seen this dictum put to more productive and accessible use than in "Running as a Woman: Gender and Power in American Politics," the joint work of Linda Witt, a journalist, Karen M. Page, a political scientist, and Glenn Matthews, a historian. It is a spirited book in which women pundits write engagingly about women in politics and manage, perhaps not surprisingly, to claim women's central importance in determining the course of American history in 1992.

Some of what the authors have to say is not new, and their material is not always well-organized, nor their assertions carefully documented. The book often has the feel of a rushed job, its historical framework hurriedly imposed on current events. Still, its main argument — that women have been telling us important U.S. politics — is compelling. Will, Page and Matthews claim nothing less than that women were principal agents of change in the United States in 1992. We learn here that maybe it wasn't just the economy, stupid. Nor was it simply Saddam Hussein who propelled Bill Clinton to Washington, along with more women in the House and Senate than ever before.

Instead, say the authors, it was Anita Hill who raised consciousness about the exclusion of women from the halls of power. It was those women soldiers who left their children behind when they went to fight in the Gulf War and whose few who then tragically returned home in body bags. It was working women who wanted a family-leave bill and women shoppers offended by a president who was a supermarket checkout. It was women who defended the privacy and integrity of their bodies, even if they don't always approve of abortion unconditionally. And perhaps it was also the points scored by the accomplished Hillary Rodham Clinton

when Marilyn Quayle made that silly gaffe about the essentially nurturing nature of women.

Such anecdotal evidence suggests what harder polling data confirms: Women's votes gave the advantage to Bill Clinton and numerous other Democratic candidates; women elected more of their own to represent them at all levels of public office than ever before; for the first time, a woman's political action committee raised more money than any other organized interest group — \$6 million, a fourfold increase since 1990, for Emily's List, and, perhaps most important of all, women were finally liberated to stand for election as women, refuting in their status and no longer hiding like the boys. Women's expertise in issues such as health, education and child care that once marginalized their candidacies now corresponded with the major concerns of voters, male and female alike.

This transformation and its significance are highlighted by the book's historical allusions. It has been just a few years, after all, since Patricia Schneider, when asked by reporters whether she would be running for president as a woman, responded: "Do I have an option?" It has been less than a decade since Walter Mondale's handlers, responded to the gender gap in the

1980 election by putting Geraldine Ferraro on the ticket but refused to let her talk about women's issues. It has been little more than 70 years since women won the vote.

The lingering effects of women's secondary role accounts for why it has taken so long to consolidate our power. We learn that the outspoken Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who twice lost her seat when she opposed America's entry into World War I and II, was not typical of the few pioneering women in Congress. More common were widows who came to Washington to fill their husbands' shoes. Progress since, says this book, has been compromised by ideological divisions

among women, if, at the same time, propelled forward by incontrovertible changes in their economic status.

But in the end, the strength of "Running as a Woman" may also be its weakness. The book is so ambitious, so chock-full of interesting tidbits, that a really coherent analysis of women's political empowerment never emerges. But at least the case for building one has been made.

Ellen Chesler, author of "Woman of Valor: Margaret Sanger and the Birth Control Movement in America," wrote this for The Washington Post.

#### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Carlo Pont, an Italian fashion designer, is reading "My Family and Other Animals" by Gerald Durrell.

"This is the beyond-amusement book. It makes me think how anti-materialistic my family has been throughout the years. It's very funny."

(Lisa Gersten, JHT)



### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BRIDGE books and columns are well-provided with examples of brilliant moves by experts, who then break in the lightning, invariably omitted are the occasions on which an expert tries to be brilliant and engages with egg on his face. A fine example is the diagrammed deal from the 1993 Spingold Knockout Team, played in July in Washington.

It will be seen that North-South went off the rails in the bidding, and reached six hearts lacking two aces, a misfortune that the blackwood convention, now 60 years old, was intended to prevent. The two-club response was game-forcing in the partnership style, but nevertheless it would seem that South had done enough by reversing and then cue-bidding. If he had bid four hearts after his partner's

four-club one-bid, the bidding would have ended at a safe level. His jump to five hearts demanded that his partner continue if he had first- or second-round diamond control. He had, and he did.

West had paid careful attention to the North-South bidding. It was obvious to him that South was weak in diamonds, and that the dummy would produce the king. If dummy held the K-J, and East held the queen, it might be possible to take the first two tricks in diamonds. West therefore led a low diamond. The diamond position was as he had hoped, but he had made the only lead that would allow the slam to succeed.

South had no choice. He had to hope that West had misdeared the ace, so he kept up the king and was rewarded when it won. His last diamond was discarded on dummy's

second club winner and the rest was easy.

NORTH			
♠ J 8 3	♥ K J 5	♦ A K 10 5 3	
WEST			
♠ 10 7 5 5	♥ 9 4	♦ A 10 8 2	♣ 1 7 4
EAST			
♠ 9 8 4 3	♥ A 5	♦ Q 9 7	♣ 8 2
SOUTH (D)			
♠ A K Q J	♥ K Q 10 7 6 2	♦ 4 3	♣ 6
North and South were vulnerable.			
The bidding:			
1 ♣	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	6 ♣	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the diamond two.			

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## Q&A: UN Chief Cites a Lack Of Political Will Over Bosnia

a hard impact, while the popular perception will not take into account the long-term effects of increased export activity."

Mr. McDonald said the devaluation "has been taken in these countries as a sign of French withdrawal, of a lack of interest. Those in power in countries like Gabon feel they have been left to float out there."

He said the devaluation had seriously weakened the political elite in such countries as Chad, Gabon and even Ivory Coast, the most developed of the French-speaking African countries, which is adjusting to the end of an era with the death of President Félix Houphouët-Boigny.

The effect on French companies in the region is likely to be mixed. Some will benefit because of the huge reduction in salary costs and increased export opportunities. Companies that rely on imports, or firms in France that export to Africa, are facing a tough new world. Africa is France's most important export market after Western Europe.

If the devaluation does lead to social and political unrest, and open the way to exploitation of the situation by countries such as Libya, will France still be prepared to commit troops to guarantee security? The withdrawal of economic support could make this less likely.

**Q.** You have instructed your special representative, Yasushi Akashi, to draw up concrete plans for opening up Tuzla airport and enforce the rotation of UN troops in Srebrenica. What are those plans?

**A.** This is a new and specific situation, which needs careful study. That's why I have sent my undersecretary for political affairs [Marrat Gouding] to NATO for further details. As for the rotation in Srebrenica, we have received assurances that everything will be solved in the next few days. Tuzla is another matter.

**Q.** The Serbs say you will allow the rotation in Srebrenica by putting limitations on the arms of the Dutch contingent. Is Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, empowered to dictate such terms to UN troops?

**A.** I am not familiar with such technical details.

According to the Bosnian indictment, the seven Serbs were arrested on Jan. 4 and 4 while trying to flee out of Bosnian-held Sarajevo. The Serb-controlled neighborhood of Grbavica, which just into the center of Bosnian-controlled territory.

The seven included Marko Vukovic, the former head of surgery at the city's main hospital, and a lawyer for Energoimport, the state-run oil company.

The indictment said the Serbs had taken 2,000 Deutsche marks (\$1,150) a head to soldiers from the mostly Muslim army who were aiding their passage to Serbian lines a

The police officer said work done by doctors and officials of state-run companies qualifies as military duty."

said over the weekend that a deterioration of the military situation in Bosnia this spring could lead to the collapse of the UN peacekeeping effort.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France complained publicly of "dysfunctions" in the UN command. French newspapers quoted Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind of Britain as raising the possibility of a UN pullout "at the moment when it comes apparent it cannot fulfill its mandate."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said in a speech on Saturday for talks with French officials, who in the last few days have openly revealed their frustration

over what several French officials called "humiliation" keeping forces from Bosnia.

"We don't want to see the French army," Christopher told United States officials acting on a Friday afternoon review of the report, because "it is just such a shame to see a communique weeks ago."

Christopher said that the 6,000 troops, which he said were "grossly miscalculated," had been sent to Bosnia, but that the ground troops were not secure the air

have any idea what I'm talking about," Mr. Clinton said Sunday. The president is not interested in the French call for a three-pronged allies' policy, he said. NATO's scheduled review and issued a statement in Brussels two days ago which has more than 26,000 UN members in Bosnia and Croatia, calling for American troops to go into NATO to support after NATO air

**LOS ANGELES** — Telly Savalas, best known as the wise-cracking, lollipop-sucking homicide detective in the 1970s television series "Kojak," died Saturday of prostate cancer in Los Angeles, where he

Even though Mr. Savalas had a long television and film—earning a best supporting actor Oscar nomination in 1962 for "Bird Man of Alcatraz"—it was his role as Lieutenant Theo Kojak in the 1973-78 television series that made him a star. *Kojak* overseas made the bald detective's trademark line, "What's new ya, baby?" famous worldwide.

Mr. Savalas always insisted he did not mind being typecast.

"I made 60 movies before 'Kojak' with some of the biggest names

KENNEDY, 72, with Philadelphia, Pa., credit in "Best of the Lums" and "Philadelphia," died Wednesday of cancer in New York, where he lived.

Mr. Utt worked as an actor, radio, theater, television and films before moving on to production as a stage manager for the New York City Opera. He was "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" television, he worked as a producer of "Toast of the Town." Ed Sisk's first variety show, "Stunt One" and "Du Pont Show of

in the business, and people would say, 'It's not going with his name,'" he said.

Mr. Savalas was married three times and had six children.

The Greek-American actor had no formal theater training and got his start as a stage actor in his 20s after stints working for the government and in television news.

He won Emmy awards in 1974 and 1976 as well as praise from critics for his role as a Greek mobster in the TV series "Hawaii Five-O."

Besides being nominated for "Birdman of Alcatraz," Mr. Savalas played Pontius Pilate in "The Greatest Show Ever Told," a role for which he first shaved his head. He kept the bald look in "The Dirty Dozen," in 1967 and went on to appear in "The Battle of the Bulge," "On Her Majesty's Secret Service," "The Omega Code," and "The Day After Tomorrow."

**Giant of French Stage**

Over the years, first at the Théâtre Marguery, later at the Théâtre de l'Odéon and finally at the Théâtre du Rond-Point, Mr. Barrault carried out the stage works of Paul Claudel and the Russian. Barrault company performed plays by Eugene Ionesco, Samuel Beckett, Jean Genet and Jean Giraudoux. But they also presented plays by Molière and Shakespeare.

During the student uprising in the spring of 1968, André Malraux,

But the episode only bolstered Mr. Barrault's popularity.

Although the actor appeared in a total of 22 movies, only a few were seen after 1960. During the second half of his career, he centred himself almost entirely on theater, often taking the Russian Barrault Company on tour abroad.

He also wrote several books on the theater and an autobiography published in English in 1970.

**By Alan Riding**  
*New York Times Service*

**PARIS —** Jean-Louis Barrault, one of the great actor-directors of the French theater, died Saturday.

Mr. Barrault is probably best remembered abroad for playing the 19th-century mime Baptiste in the 1964 film *Baptiste* directed by Marcel Carné's 1944 film classic *Les Enfants du Paradis*. He was known in France, though, as he was known principally as a giant of classic and contemporary theater.

The son of a pharmacist,

Paris suburb, on Sept. 8, 1910. At age 21, after abandoning plans to become a painter, he joined the theater company of Charles Dullin and also studied with Etienne Decroux, the French mime.

By the time he joined the Comédie Française in 1940, he had already appeared in 10 films and had directed his first plays. He remained at the Comédie Française during the German occupation of France between 1940 and 1944, and continued to appear in films.

Mr. Barrauli's marriage to the actress Madeleine Renaud in 1940 marked the real turning point in his career. In 1946, they formed the

Barrauli Co.  
Miss Renaud  
and Mr. B.  
actor and di-  
into postwar

Over the  
être Marjorie  
de l'Odéon  
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à Paris  
Paul Clau-  
rault com-  
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Jean Gen-  
But they  
Molière ar-

During  
the spring

company, which — with  
and as the leading actor  
Barrault frequently both  
director — breathed life  
French theater,  
years, first at the Thé-  
re years, later at the Théâtre  
and finally at the Thé-  
at Pointe, Mr. Barrault  
the stage works of  
el and the Renaud-Bar-  
any performed plays by  
mesco, Sami Bouckri,  
cted at Jean Giraudoux  
also presented plays by  
el Shakespeare.

of the student uprising in  
of 1968, André Malraux

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The Associated Press

Mr. Savalas always insisted he did not mind being typecast

# Jean-Louis Barrault, a

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Jean-Louis Barrault, one of the great actor-directors of the French theater, died Saturday in his Paris home. He was 83.

Associates said he died in his sleep, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Barrault is probably best remembered abroad for playing the 19th-century mime Baptiste Debureau in "Les Enfants du Paradis," Marcel Carné's 1944 film classic. In France, though, he was known principally as a giant of classical and contemporary theater.

The son of a pharmacist, Mr. Barrault, 21, after abandoning plans to become a painter, he joined the theater company of Charles Dullin and also studied with Etienne Decroux, the French mime.

By the time he joined the Comédie Française in 1940, he had already appeared in 10 films and directed his first plays. He remained at the Comédie Française during the German occupation, and continued to appear in films.

Mr. Barrault's marriage to actress Madeleine Renaud in 1947 marked the real turning point in his career. In 1946, they formed

over what several have called the "humiliation" of French peace-keeping forces.

"We don't have any idea what the French are talking about," Mr. Christopher said Sunday. The United States is not interested in acting on a French call for a thorough review of the allies' policy, he said, because NATO conducted just such a review and issued a communiqué on it in Brussels two weeks ago.

France, which has more than 6,000 troops among the 26,000 UN peacekeepers in Bosnia and Croatia, is being calling for American ground troops to go into Tuzla to secure the airport after NATO air strikes silence Serbian guns in the hills above.

But American officials insist there is no chance of that happening, for several reasons:

- The United States is disinclined for political reasons to send ground troops to Bosnia.
- Air strikes aimed at opening the Tuzla airport are a bad idea to begin with, because most humanitarian aid in that region is distributed by road.
- Even if the operation were successful and militarily destroyed UN commanders have not drawn up a feasible plan for carrying it out.

## Telly Savalas, 70, Dies, Starred in TV's 'Kojak'

Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Telly Savalas, best known as the voice-cracking, lollipop-sucking homicide detective in the 1970s television series "Kojak," died Saturday of prostate cancer in Los Angeles, where he lived. He was 70 years old.

Even though Mr. Savalas had many roles in television and film — earning a best supporting actor Oscar nomination in 1962 for "Bird Man of Alcatraz" — it was his role as Lieutenant Theo Kojak in the 1975-78 television series that made him a star. Renown overseas made the bald detective's trademark line, "Who loves ya, baby?" famous worldwide.

Mr. Savalas always insisted he did not mind being typecast.

"I made 60 movies before 'Kojak' with some of the biggest names in the business, and people would still say, 'There goes what's-his-name,'" he said.

Mr. Savalas was married three times and had six children.

The Greek-American actor had no formal theater training and got into acting by accident in his 30s after stints working for the government and in television news.

He won Emmy awards in 1974 and 1976 as well as praise from police officers nationwide for his realistic portrayal of detective work.

Besides being nominated for "Birdman of Alcatraz," Mr. Savalas played Pontius Pilate in "The Greatest Story Ever Told," a role for which he first shaved his head.

He kept the bald look for "The Dirty Dozen," in 1967 and went on to appear in "The Battle of the Bulge," "On Her Majesty's Secret Service," "Genghis Khan," "Kel-

ly's Heroes," "Beyond the Poseidon Adventure" and "The Muppet Movie."

**Kenneth Utt, 72, Producer**

**"The Silence of the Lambs"**

*New York Times Service*

Kenneth Utt, 72, a film producer whose credits included "The Silence of the Lambs" and "Philadelphia," died Wednesday of cancer in New York, where he lived.

Mr. Utt worked as an actor, radio, theater, television and movies before moving on to produce work as a stage manager for Broadway shows "Peter Pan" and "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn." television. He worked as a producer of "Toast of the Town," Ed Sullivan's first variety show, "Studio One" and "Du Pont Show of Month."

In the late 1960s, Mr. Utt was working in motion pictures, serving as a producer on many films, including "Midnight Cowboy" and "The French Connection."

In addition to "The Silence of the Lambs," he produced several other films, directed by Jonathan Demme, including "Something Wild," "Married to the Mob." He acted in several of Mr. Demme movies.

**Andrew Ouster, 86, a Frenchman**

who photographed painters including Picasso and Matisse before turning his camera to fashion, died Wednesday. His work appeared mostly in the magazines *Madame*, *Claire* and *Vogue*.

**Edith Baratz, 63, a South African**

union leader and African national Congress candidate for parliament, died Saturday after a stroke.

At the time of his death, Mr. Barblatt was head of state-financed theater after he dressed protesting students had occupied the Odéon.

But the episode only bolstered Mr. Barblatt's popularity.

Although the actor appeared in 25 movies, only a handful were made after 1960. During the second half of his career, he carried himself almost entirely in theater, often taking the Barblatt Company on tour abroad.

He also wrote several books on the theater and an autobiography published in English in 1975.

## Giant of French Stage

Barblatt Company, which — with Miss Renaud as the leading actress and Mr. Barblatt frequently both actor and director — breathed life into postwar French theater.

Over the years, first at the Théâtre d'Odéon, later at the Théâtre de la Madeleine and finally at the Théâtre du Rond-Point, Mr. Barblatt championed the stage works of Paul Claudel and the Renaud-Barblatt company performed plays by Eugene Ionesco, Samuel Beckett, Jean Genet and Jean Giraudoux. But they also presented plays by Molière and Shakespeare.

During the student uprising in the spring of 1968, André Malraux, the French Minister of Culture, had called on Mr. Barblatt to lead a group of actors to perform in the streets.

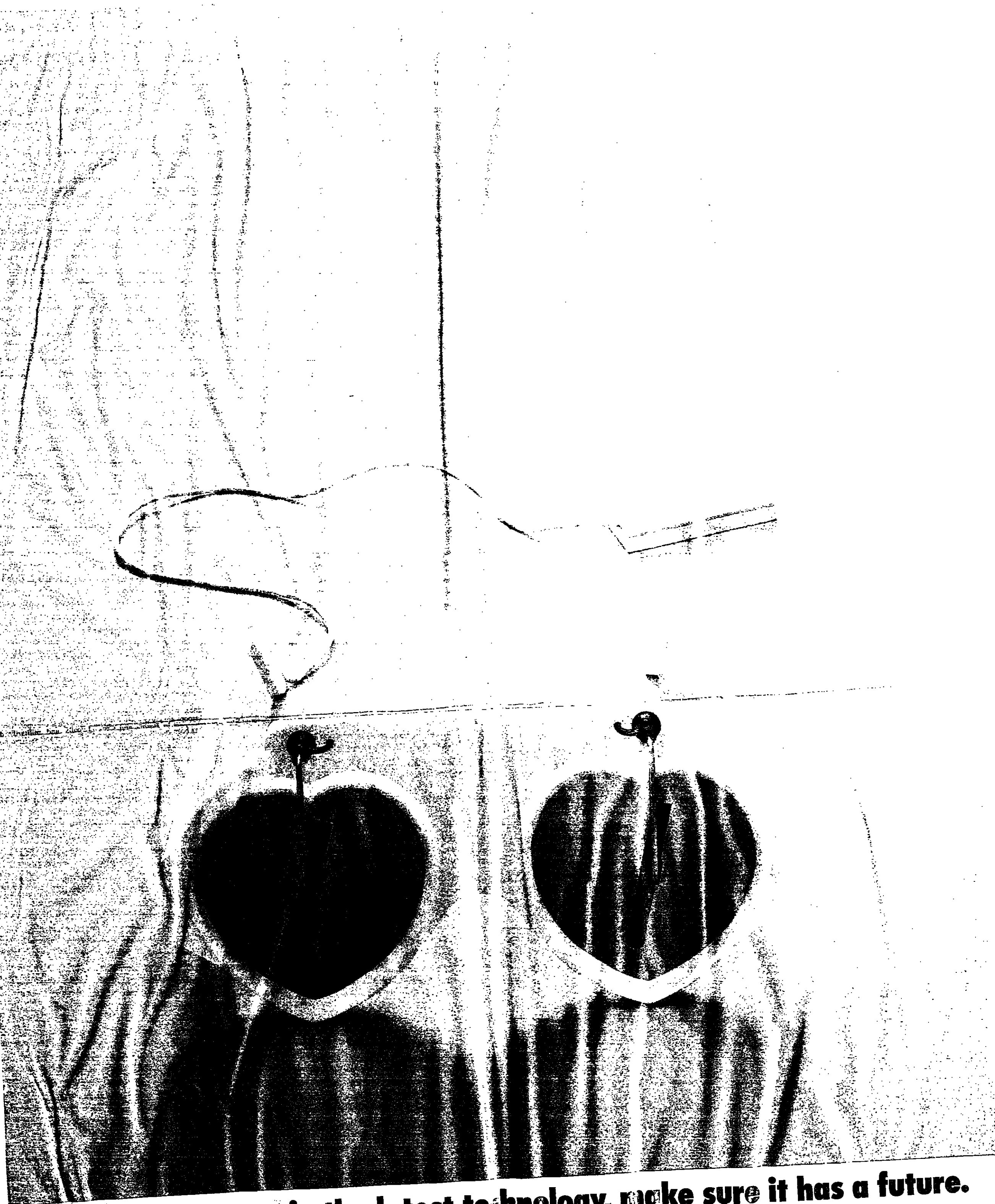
Mr. Barblatt, who was 63 at the time, had been a member of the French Resistance during World War II. He had been a member of the French Resistance during World War II. He had been a member of the French Resistance during World War II.

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Victims of the Los Angeles earthquake lining up to make phone calls at an emergency phone facility. The sign reads "10 minutes only."

## Officials Defend Quake Relief Efforts

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
LOS ANGELES — Federal and state officials insisted Sunday that they were doing all they could to cope with the aftermath of the Los Angeles earthquake, describing the operation as the biggest urban relief effort in American history.

Housing Secretary Henry G. Cisneros and James Lee Witt, director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, defended relief efforts in a television interview Sunday. They said the operation had improved considerably since last week, when victims stood in long lines for hours.

Mr. Cisneros said 17,000 people had registered in 13 emergency agency centers. He said 1,000 victims were to receive relief checks Sunday.

The federal agency has promised that six one-stop relief centers would open Monday to process applications for housing, low-cost loans and other assistance.

Governor Pete Wilson said Sunday that damage had topped total losses caused by a 1992 Florida hurricane designated Andrew, a \$30 billion natural disaster that had ranked as the costliest ever in the United States.

Mr. Cisneros called the assistance program the largest urban relief effort in U.S. history. Mr. Witt said federal, state and local governments had responded well. "They've done a good job," he said.

Transportation managers, fearing another week of nightmarish traffic jams, scrambled to come up with a better plan for rerouting hundreds of thousands of motorists around col-

lapsed sections of the region's crumpled highway system.

Disaster relief threatened to become a major problem last week as federal centers established to handle thousands of earthquake-related claims could not process applications fast enough to satisfy weary, hard-pressed victims.

Federal and state officials responded by ordering that 1,000 workers be sent to the centers. Emergency agency employees are to come from throughout the country, including Puerto Rico, to help meet the demands.

The previous earthquake Monday, measuring 6.8 on the Richter scale, killed 56 people. It also left 25,000 people homeless and threw thousands out of work as commercial buildings collapsed. The quake injured more than 7,800 people, 1,300 seriously.

Residents were shaken Saturday night by two strong aftershocks that kept jangled nerves on edge. By Sunday the aftershocks were less frequent and less powerful.

National Guard troops erected tents at six locations where quake victims were living without adequate provisions of sanitation. The tents are equipped with field kitchens, as well as toilets, showers and electricity. Cots and sleeping bags were provided.

Getting into the military tents and out of makeshift shelters is the first step toward regaining normal lives, Mr. Cisneros said Saturday.

"It's a way to plug into the search for permanent housing," he said. "Out here in the park by themselves, no one's going to come look for

them." The new tents can house as many as 14,000 people.

One problem, officials said, is that many victims refused to go to Red Cross shelters that were opened immediately, fearing that the roofs might cave in on them. In some cases, illegal immigrants were reluctant to register with the Red Cross because they were afraid of being deported.

Governor Pete Wilson said officials would not order people into the shelters. "These are people who are frightened and we are not going to force them at bayonet point," he said.

National Guard officers said they had been told to be prepared to maintain the camps for as long as two weeks. Some local politicians were concerned that the tent cities might be around far longer and drive away business.

The quake victims received a boost Saturday when President Bill Clinton announced the release of \$283 million in new funds to help relief efforts.

"We are working hard and making progress to ensure that assistance goes to California residents as quickly as possible," said the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Meyers.

Of the new funds, \$140 million will be used to support \$400 million in Small Business Administration loans. The remaining \$143 million will cover the full range of Federal Emergency Management Agency disaster relief activities.

To date, Mr. Clinton has announced \$6.9 billion for loans, \$4.1 billion for highway repairs and \$1.3 billion in new Emergency Management resources.

(Reuters, AP, WP)

## Lesotho Army Factions Clash

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

MASERU, Lesotho — Fierce fighting between rival army groups broke out Sunday in the capital of the southern African kingdom of Lesotho, killing at least two rebel soldiers, a diplomat said.

The clashes erupted shortly after dawn, and the diplomat said "fierce shooting" lasted about 35 minutes, followed by two hours of sporadic gunfire, interspersed by mortar bombs.

The conflict was apparently sparked by a dispute over military pay, and diplomats said they did not believe it was related to dissatisfaction with the six-month-old government of Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle.

The U.S. Embassy warned people to vacate the capital, saying further heavy fighting between the two groups was expected later Sunday. Radio broadcasts advised residents of Maseru to stay indoors.

Foreign Minister R. F. Botha of South Africa, who mediated to try to quell the fighting after it began just over a week ago, advised South Africans not to travel to Maseru or surrounding districts. The mountainous kingdom is surrounded by South African territory.

Until the fighting on Sunday, three soldiers had been killed since rivalry and a dispute over pay between army units in the 2,000-member Lesotho military erupted into open hostility.

Lesotho, which has a history of military takeovers since independence from Britain in 1966, returned to civilian rule in March, when Mr. Mokhehle and his Basotho Congress Party won the first multiparty elections in 23 years.

Both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have sent special representatives to Lesotho in efforts to end the fighting.

The OAU called a meeting of all parties for Sunday, but it was not immediately clear whether the meeting had been held.

(AFP, Reuters)

## Germany Called Before UN Panel In Rights Inquiry

**The Associated Press**

BERLIN — Germany is being summoned for the first time before the UN Human Rights Commission, and the chief complaint against it centers on anti-foreigner attacks by rightist extremists.

A Foreign Ministry official in Bonn confirmed that complaints against Germany would be heard shortly by a lower-level committee of the 53-member international body in Geneva.

The official said it was "very unlikely" that Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel would appear before the full commission to answer the charges, as suggested by the news magazine Spiegel.

The official said the complaints had been filed by individuals rather than states, and added it was not clear whether they would be heard by the full commission, which convenes Jan. 31. The official had no details on the complaints.

Der Spiegel listed two other complaints against Germany that it said would be heard in Geneva: a case of a schoolteacher's dismissal because of her activities in the East German Communist party, and a prisoner's claim of inadequate compensation for work in jail.

## MIDEAST: Israel Close to Breaking Stalemate With PLO, Peres Says

**Continued from Page 1**

and the West Bank and Jordan. Israel insists that it remain in charge on the borders, both to ensure its own safety and to forestall an appearance of Palestinian sovereignty, a matter that is supposed to be left to a later phase under the September accord.

Mr. Arafat says that without responsibility at the crossings he will in effect be left with a ghetto in Jericho. His negotiators have at times called Israeli security concerns exaggerated.

In Oslo, Mr. Peres offered Mr. Arafat new border proposals. According to a press report in Jerusalem, one idea is to use sophisticated technology to give Israel an "invisible" border on the frontier. That would avoid having to post security officers on the spot, a presence that the Palestinians consider unacceptable if they are to rule themselves.

On a stopover in Cairo on Sun-

day, the PLO leader did not sound quite as optimistic as the Israeli foreign minister, but he agreed that progress had been made toward ending an impasse that has contributed to the dwindling of public support for a complete return of the Golan Heights, the strategic plateau captured by Israeli forces in the 1967 war.

There are some points we haven't agreed on, but there are some obstacles we managed to overcome," Mr. Arafat said before leaving Egypt for Syria and then Saudi Arabia, once his main financial backer.

The Saudis severed the cash pipeline when he supported Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, a move that helped plunge the PLO into an ever-deepening fiscal crisis. This is Mr. Arafat's first visit to Saudi Arabia since then, which suggests that his ostracism by Gulf oil states may be eased.

Israel's negotiations with the Syrians were given a badly needed

boost by a long meeting in Geneva earlier this month between President Bill Clinton and President Hafez Assad of Syria. After that session, Mr. Assad said he was ready for normal relations with Israel in exchange for a complete return of the Golan Heights.

Mr. Clinton said his impression was that the Syrians meant business about establishing diplomatic links, open borders and trade with Israel. But the Israelis are skeptical.

They insist that they want little new and say they would have been more impressed had Mr. Assad offered details about the meaning of peace instead of leaving the chore to Mr. Clinton.

As an added complication, Mr. Arafat has since said that he would call for a national referendum if large portions of the Golan were to be given back. That has hardly

pleased Syria, and on Sunday the official newspaper Ash Thawra Sunday denounced the referendum call.

Despite the absence of goodwill and despite the sudden death on Friday of Bassel Assad, the Syrian leader's eldest son and possible successor, Israel's talks with Syria are going ahead in Washington. They will also resume with Jordan and Lebanon and with a team of Palestinians whose main focus will be setting up elections in Gaza and the West Bank, planned for July.

Speaking to visiting American rabbis, Mr. Arafat said that he was ready to meet President Assad in Damascus, in Jerusalem, in any place on earth in which we can meet to negotiate.

As the prime minister pointed out, Israeli leaders had made similar offers many times in the past. There was no reason to believe this one would produce results any more than the others.

## CHINA: Reported Pledge to Free 3 Political Detainees

**Continued from Page 1**

About 30 were under investigation. About 30 had been released from prison or detention. Another 30 were not subject to legal sanctions, which could mean some of them were sent without trial for indefinite periods to "re-education" camps.

During a four-day visit to China that ended in Shanghai on Saturday, Treasury Secretary Lloyd

Bentsen said that while the Chinese had made some progress on human rights issues recently, "more remains to be done."

**Temporizing on Renewal**

In Paris, Mr. Christopher said Sunday that China's efforts to meet human rights concerns were not sufficient to warrant renewal of favorable U.S. trade benefits, Reuters reported.

But he said that President Clin-

ton did not have to make this decision until June and added that senior U.S. and Chinese officials in recent meetings had made encouraging progress on this and other disputed subjects.

Mr. Christopher and his aides said that they had no independent confirmation of the reports, on Hong Kong television, fueling speculation that key prisoners may be freed.

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## Burma Removes Dissident's Guard

**The Associated Press**

RANGOON — Sentry posts outside the house of the detained pro-democracy leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi were removed over the weekend, witnesses said, amid increasing speculation over the Nobel Peace laureate's fate.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who was awarded the Peace Prize in 1991, has been under house arrest since July 20, 1989. She won a landslide victory in 1990 elections to lead her nation, but the party was not allowed to assume power. Burmese authorities can detain anyone for five years without trial under a law intended "to protect the state from dangers of subversive elements."

Despite the unexplained removal of five sentry posts outside the lakeside house near Rangoon University, road barricades remained and soldiers were visible nearby.

UN and other analysts expressed doubts that there was any way all these disputed areas could be included within just the 33.3 percent promised to the Muslim majority republic. Even the spokesman for the Bosnian delegation, Mohammed Scireby, conceded it might be "mathematically very difficult."

The new Bosnian self-confidence was reflected in the interview with General Delic, who is credited with building the Bosnian Army into a far more effective and disciplined force of 200,000 soldiers over the last six months. It has also become much better armed despite the UN arms embargo on Bosnia.

General Delic said he was personally opposed to the three-way partition of Bosnia. It was "unnatural," he said, and would tear many Bosnian families of mixed ethnic marriages apart.

In any case, he said he was not willing to accept "deserts and rocks" as part of a Muslim majority republic. "It's not a matter of percentage but of quality," he said.

signed map that would have given the Muslim majority republic 33.3 percent of Bosnia but left out the 14 towns and districts where Muslims have been driven out.

The Bosnians insisted that seven Bosnian towns, which were Muslim majorities before the war, should be included in the proposed Muslim majority republic. They also named seven towns in central Bosnia that they are fighting over with the Croats and want included in their republic.

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## BOSNIA: Negotiators on Notice

**Continued from Page 1**

the country. It takes no position on whether all "ethnically cleansed" lands should be returned.

The last flickering hopes for a winter or spring accord went out in a series of setbacks. Bosnia's borders are no less than 14 territorial disputes. The Bosnian delegation rejected out of hand a Serbian-de-

signed map that would have given the Muslim majority republic 33.3 percent of Bosnia but left out the 14 towns and districts where Muslims have been driven out.

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## GUNS: Debate in the Philippines

**Continued from Page 1**

to impose such a ban was killed in a House of Representatives committee led by Jose Gojano, the brother of Corason Aquino, the former president, and "Pro-Gun" bumper stickers have proliferated to counter Gunless Society ads.

Philippine gun enthusiasts also have adopted some of the slogans of the U.S. National Rifle Association. Often parroted here is the catchphrase "Guns don't kill people; people do," Mr. Pacheco's answer to that is "Guns don't die; people do."

The solution to the gun problem is not to add more guns," he said.

According to the police, there were more than 432,000 privately owned, registered firearms in 1990 in the Philippines, and an estimated 235,000 unregistered ones, half of them homemade models known

as palitak. The police estimate that clandestine gunsmiths in Davao produce at least 5,000 guns a year. The bulk of these palitak guns are 38-caliber revolvers and 12-gauge shotguns, but the craftsmen have occasionally turned out more exotic weapons said Superintendent Ernesto Belen, the deputy chief of the fire arms and explosives unit of the national police.

"In most cases, the high-powered ones are quite dangerous," Mr. Belen said. "They can blow up in your hands." He said owners of palitak guns can register them legally, providing they test-fire the weapons themselves. "Our men would not want to touch one," he said.

Mr. Capoy, who has been in the business for more than 30 years, insists that his palitak are safe and that his customers include military men. He estimates that the gun business employs about 10,000 workers, and he says his small shop produces about 15 to 20 guns a month.

He says his newly made Colt .45, engraved "M1911 A1 U.S. Army" and "Ithaca Gun Co. Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.," sells for \$428 — not cheap, but considerably less than a real U.S. model would fetch here. The Smith & Wesson copy, purporting to be a "Grand Master" model made in Springfield, Massachusetts, sells for \$250. But the standard 38-caliber revolver, minus the chrome, cost as little as \$35.

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He says his newly made Colt .45







## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Jan. 24-28

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

## Asia-Pacific

Jan. 24 Tokyo Bank of Japan branch managers meeting.  
Jan. 25 Canberra December quarter consumer price index.  
Hong Kong Shares in clothing retailer and manufacturer. The International begin trading after initial public offering.  
Washington Vice ministerial Japan-U.S. economic framework talks to open.  
Jan. 26 Hong Kong Institute for International Research conference on investing in China's power industry.  
Hong Kong Pepsico International to hold news conference to announce plans for expansion in China.  
Tokyo Bank of Japan Governor Yasuhiro Mieno holds news conference.  
Jan. 27 Hong Kong Shares in auto products equipment supplier. Alcatel (Far East) begin trading after IPO.  
Tokyo Total 1993 large-scale retailers' sales. Forecast: December sales 1,704 billion yen, down 6.9 percent.  
Washington November retail sales.

## Europe

Some time this week Rome M-2 money supply, average of three months to December. Forecast: Up 8.3 percent on annual basis.  
Rome November global trade balance. Forecast: 1.5 billion lire surplus.  
Frankfurt December M-3 money supply. Forecast: Up 7.2 percent from fourth-quarter base.  
Frankfurt January cost of living. Forecast: Up 0.1 percent in month, up 3.5 percent in year.  
Madrid December trade balance. Forecast: 184.4 billion pesetas deficit.  
Madrid December trade balance. Forecast: 1.9 billion markka surplus.

Stockholm December producer price index. Forecast: Up 5.0 percent in year.  
Jan. 24 London Confederation of British Industry quarterly trends survey.  
Paris French December household consumption.

Paris Bank of France securities repurchase tender.  
Jan. 26 Frankfurt Eastern Germany's November industrial output and January producer prices.  
Amsterdam Third-quarter gross domestic product.  
London December new vehicle registrations.  
Madrid 24-hour strike in protest against the government's labor market reform project.  
Paris Bank of France press conference to announce 1994 monetary targets; Bank of France securities repurchase agreement.

Jan. 27 Davos, Switzerland Government and business leaders attend privately organized annual World Economic Forum. Featured will be Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel debating the PLO chief, Yasser Arafat. Through Feb. 1.  
London November trade with countries outside the European Union. Forecast: £700 million deficit.

Paris Final third-quarter gross domestic product. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent.

## Americas

Jan. 24 Rio de Janeiro State-controlled petrochemical company Petrobras Union scheduled to be auctioned to the public sector. Outlook: Sale of a controlling interest may be delayed.  
Santiago Central bank announces monthly indicator of economic activity for November and end of year trade balance. Outlook: Trade deficit of \$900 million.  
Buenos Aires Property company investors & Representatives SA starts its offer to exchange bonds of the bankrupt savings cooperative Hoyer Obispo for shares of a company that will redevelop the old Buenos Aires central market.  
Ottawa November retail trade report.  
Shenzhen, China Trial begins on Intel Corp.'s patent-infringement suit against Cyrix Corp.

New York Conference Board releases report on executive compensation.  
Earnings expected American Express Co., Amoco Corp., Aradigm Inc., Bell South Corp., Boeing Co., Martin Marietta Corp., Reynolds Metals Co., Southwest Airlines, Travelers Inc.  
Jan. 25 New York Conference Board releases January consumer confidence index.  
Washington President Clinton delivers State of the Union address.  
Washington Fourth-quarter employment cost index.  
Santiago Shareholders of Embotelladora Andina SA will decide the value of American depositary receipts.

Caracas Lagoven, affiliate of state company Petroleos de Venezuela, Shell Gas Venezuela, Mitsubishi Corp., and Exxon Venezuela LNG Inc., will set up a joint venture to explore natural gas on Venezuela's Paria Peninsula.  
Ottawa Fourth-quarter 1993 housing starts.  
Jefferson City, Missouri The Missouri Supreme Court is expected to rule on a

challenge to the constitutionality of the state's newest gambling law.

Earnings expected Borden Inc., Brown-Forman Inc., Dineen Industries, Dineen & Co., Gerber Products, International Business Machines Corp., National Instruments Corp., Northern Telecom Ltd., Park-Elmer Corp., Scott Paper Co., Warner-Lambert Co.

Jan. 26 Dearborn, Michigan Ford Motor gives an overview of its \$6 billion program to put an all-new compact car on U.S. and foreign roads for the mid- to late-1990s.

Earnings expected Comsat Computer Corp., Gray Research Inc., Dow Jones & Co., Du Pont Co., Gannett Co., Master Merrill Dow Inc., McDonald's Corp., Philip Morris Inc., Union Carbide Corp.

Jan. 27 Washington December durable goods orders.

Washington Initial weekly suit unemployment compensation insurance claims.

Caracas Sale of Urdin Sugar Mill by Venezuelan Investment Fund.

Darmstadt Russian deputy minister of telecommunications and 30 Russian telecommunications executives to attend an international conference on Russian telecommunications, sponsored by the Russian-American Chamber of Commerce.

Earnings expected American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Bell Corp., BellSouth Steel Corp., Delta Air Lines Inc., Dow Chemical, E.W. Scripps Co., Gillette Co., Ingersoll Rand Co., MCI Communications Corp., Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., Procter & Gamble, R.R. Donnelly & Sons, Sara Lee Corp., Schering-Plough, UAL Corp.

Jan. 28 Washington Commerce Department's initial estimate of economic growth for the fourth quarter.

San Francisco National Automobile Dealers Association begins 5-day automobile show.

Earnings expected Hershey Foods Corp., Nova Corp. of Atlanta, Texas Instruments Inc.

## Forest Preservation Is Agreed On at UN

By David E. Pitt

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — With the world's forests vanishing at an accelerating rate, rich and poor countries have agreed on a draft accord that would put forest preservation on a par with the commercial demands of the global timber industry. But the agreement, reached in Geneva, falls far short of what many developing countries and environmental groups sought.

The final round of talks was convened under the auspices of the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

The goal was to complete a new version of the International Tropical Timber Agreement, a 1983 commodity pact that is supposed to promote environmentally benign trade in wood harvested in the tropics, including logs, plywood and veneer sheets. The original agreement expires March 31.

UN figures show tropical timber as worth \$7.5 billion a year in an \$85-billion-a-year global industry.

The agreement's signers — 23 producer countries like Malaysia and Brazil and 27 so-called consumers, including European countries, the United States and Japan, the world's biggest timber importer — entered the talks bitterly split over calls by tropical producers

that the pact be broadened to encourage conservation-oriented logging in the temperate forests of the northern industrial nations.

Under a compromise last week that awaits formal ratification, developing countries would drop their insistence that the pact be expanded to cover all timber.

For their part, the northern countries would pledge to adopt "appropriate guidelines and criteria for sustainable management" of their forests, and affirm the need to provide developing countries with appropriate resources for conservation programs.

The draft agreement also calls on countries to submit regular reports on progress toward practices that would let them use their forests while preserving them.

But environmentalists at the talks expressed dismay, characterizing the overall compromise as a public-relations effort by both sides to cover up a lack of political will to come to grips with the problems of deforestation.

Studies cited by UN agencies say human activity has led to the destruction of as much forested land in the last 20 years as has been previously cleared in all of history. Developing countries pledged to adopt specific policies by the year 2000 that would help sustain their forests.

## SHORT COVER

## For Metallgesellschaft: 'Disastrous'

FRANKFURT (Bloomberg) — Metallgesellschaft AG, the German metal and mining conglomerate, will post "disastrous" results for the first quarter of its financial year, which ends Sept. 31, according to the chief financial officer, Wieland Schneider. Welt am Sonntag reported Sunday.

Mr. Schneider said the losses would be about as high as in the year earlier period, which means the first quarter loss could total about 400 million Deutsche marks (\$250 million), the report said.

Metallgesellschaft's supervisory board meets Thursday to discuss the results of the 1993 fiscal year, the performance in the first quarter and the planned reorganization.

## Malaysia Moves Against Speculation

KUALA LUMPUR (Bloomberg) — The central bank, Bank Negara, moved for the second time this month to stop speculation in the dollar.

It said Saturday it would forbid residents from selling "short-term monetary instruments" to nonresidents. It also requires commercial banks to keep funds from foreign institutions held in noninterest-bearing accounts on deposit at Bank Negara. The measures are intended to make it harder for foreigners to shift money into the Malaysian currency.

Foreigners were pouring funds into Malaysia to take advantage of relatively high interest rates and to bet on a stronger currency. That in turn prompted fears at Bank Negara of high inflation.

## German Steelworkers May Strike

HAMBURG (AFP) — The steelworkers union IG Metall threatened Saturday to launch "massive warning strikes" next month if salary negotiations with steelmakers and electronics firms are not rapidly concluded.

The IG Metall vice president, Walter Riestler, accused employers of "dragging out the discussions" and warned that under union legislation, the steelworkers would be entitled to organize strikes as of Jan. 28.

## Hutchison Buys Out Its Hilton Deal

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. said over the weekend it was buying out its \$125 million management contract for the Hongkong Hilton Hotel with Hilton International Co. and Hilton of Hong Kong Ltd.

The management agreement with Hilton for the hotel, a 27-story property wholly owned by local billionaire Li Ka-shing's Hutchison Whampoa, will be terminated as of Jan. 21, 1995.

The consideration, 10 percent of which has been paid, will compensate Hilton for management fees it will forego under the management agreement, which still had 20 years to run. Hutchison will manage the hotel, it said.

## Japan's Fujitsu to Bail Out Amdahl

TOKYO (Bloomberg) — Fujitsu Ltd., Japan's largest computer maker, will extend low-interest loans of up to \$100 million to Amdahl Corp., a major U.S. computer maker based in Sunnyvale, California, the Nihon Keizai newspaper said.

Amdahl is 45 percent owned by Fujitsu. Fujitsu will also supply high-speed work stations to the U.S. unit, the paper said.

Amdahl reported a loss of \$40.8 million, or 36 cents per share, for the fourth quarter ended Dec. 31, 1993.

## Delaware Backs Stress Compensation

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Bloomberg) — The Delaware Supreme Court has ruled that workers can be compensated for mental stress caused by the ordinary pressures of employment under the state's workers' compensation law.

The precedent-setting opinion opens the door for a significant increase in on-the-job injury claims in Delaware. Previously, workers had to show their psychological disorder resulted from a physical injury, a specific incident such as sudden shock or extraordinary on-the-job stress. This ruling requires coverage for mental injuries caused gradually by job stress.

## Taiwan-Britain Venture Clouded

TAIPEI (Combined Dispatches) — Conflicting reports clouded the future of a stalled Taiwan Aerospace Corp. joint venture to make regional passenger jets with British Aerospace PLC over the weekend. The \$775 million deal has been suspended since a preliminary contract was signed.

Although the Taiwan firm said it was still interested in the deal, a local newspaper reported a possibility that Taiwan may scrap the deal and instead seek a joint venture with Indonesia.

The Economic Daily News quoted Deputy Prime Minister Hsu Li-eh as saying that there was little chance of Taiwan Aerospace Corp. and British Aerospace going through with the planned \$775 million project. Government officials refused to comment. (Reuters, AP)

## Iran Says New Gas Field 3d Largest

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Iran said on Sunday that its latest gas find was the country's third largest with capacity of at least 20 trillion cubic feet (566 billion cubic meters) of gas and a billion barrels of gas liquids.

The Iranian news agency IRNA said Oil Minister Gholamreza Aghazadeh told reporters on Saturday that \$875 million "should be invested for the extraction of at least two billion barrels of oil and 40 trillion cubic feet of gas" under a five-year plan that starts in March.

Mr. Aghazadeh said the new gas field, first announced in December, was within Iranian territorial waters, 50 kilometers (30 miles) west of the Southern Pars gas reservoir and 180 kilometers southeast of the port of Bushahr.

## Anheuser-Busch Seeks Czech Stake

PRAGUE (AP) — Anheuser-Busch is pressing efforts to buy into Budvar, the Czech brewer that has exclusive rights to the Budweiser name on the Continent.

The American brewing giant and Budvar concluded a round of talks Friday on a proposal to sell Anheuser-Busch a 34 percent stake, the state news agency CTK reported Saturday, quoting Budvar general manager Jiri Bockel. A final decision is not expected for eight or nine months, Mr. Bockel said.

## Ericsson's Stenberg May Head SAS

STOCKHOLM (AP) — According to a business newspaper, Scandinavian Airlines System has chosen Jan Stenberg, an Ericsson telecommunications executive, as the new SAS president.

Mr. Stenberg, deputy executive director at Ericsson, was to be formally appointed at a special board meeting Monday, said the newspaper, Dagens Industri. No SAS officials would comment on the report, but said they expected an announcement during the next week.

Mr. Stenberg would replace Jan Reinas, a Norwegian who had been named temporary president last September when Jan Carlzon resigned.

## Euromarts At a Glance

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

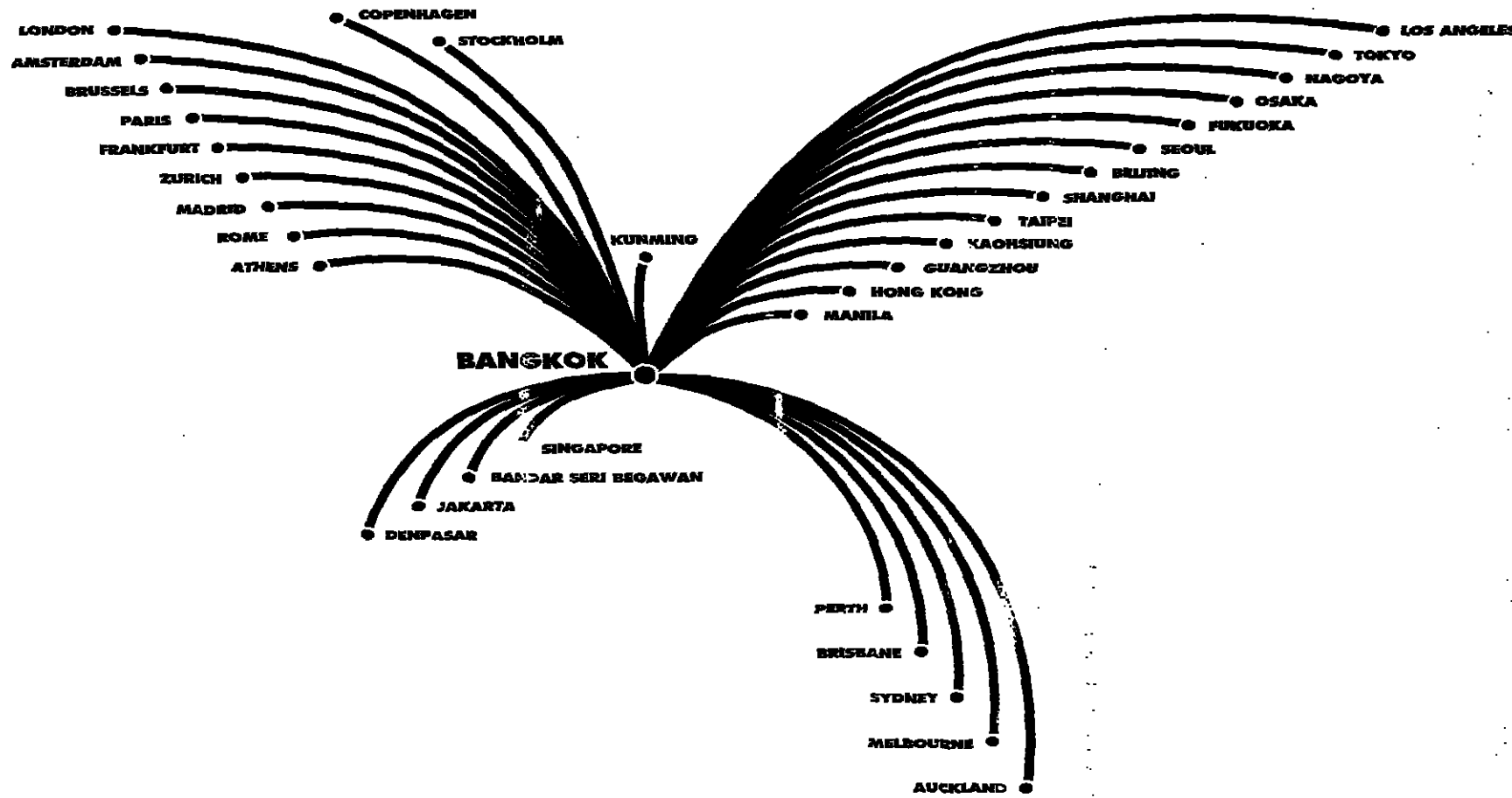
Weekly Sales Jan. 21

Source: Euromart, Reuters.

Libor Rates Jan. 21

Source: Euromart, Reuters.

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Thai Airways International is offering members of Royal Orchid Plus an extra bonus of flying free on Business Class to any one of our exotic destinations in Thailand.

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Also, flights to and from any of our 11 destinations in Europe, or five destinations in Australia and New Zealand, each count as one flight sector.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT







## WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London, Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Jan. 21

## Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Tr
Alberta					
Atlantic					
British Columbia					
Manitoba					
New Brunswick					
Newfoundland					
Ontario					
Quebec					
Saskatchewan					
Yukon					

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Tr
Alberta					
Atlantic					
British Columbia					
Manitoba					
New Brunswick					
Newfoundland					
Ontario					
Quebec					
Saskatchewan					
Yukon					

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Tr
Alberta					
Atlantic					
British Columbia					
Manitoba					
New Brunswick					
Newfoundland					
Ontario					
Quebec					
Saskatchewan					
Yukon					

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Tr
Alberta					
Atlantic					
British Columbia					
Manitoba					
New Brunswick					
Newfoundland					
Ontario					
Quebec					
Saskatchewan					
Yukon					

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Tr
Alberta					
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British Columbia					
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New Brunswick					
Newfoundland					
Ontario					
Quebec					
Saskatchewan					
Yukon					

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Alberta					
Atlantic					
British Columbia					
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New Brunswick					
Newfoundland					
Ontario					
Quebec					
Saskatchewan					
Yukon					

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British Columbia					
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Saskatchewan					
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Alberta					
Atlantic					
British Columbia					
Manitoba					
New Brunswick					
Newfoundland					
Ontario					
Quebec					
Saskatchewan					
Yukon					

## NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 21

		Scales In					100s High Low Close				
							A				
AA						291	490	490	490	5	
AAP						100	100	100	100	1	
AAPO						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQ						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQD						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQF						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQI						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQJ						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQK						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQL						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQM						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQN						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQO						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQP						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQR						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQS						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQT						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQU						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQV						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQW						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQX						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQY						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQZ						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAA						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAB						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAC						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAD						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAE						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAF						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAG						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAH						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAI						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAJ						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAK						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAL						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAM						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAN						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAO						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAQ						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAR						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAS						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAT						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAU						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAV						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAW						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAX						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAY						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQAZ						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQBA						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQBB						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQBC						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQBD						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQB						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQBE						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQB						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQBF						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQB						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQBG						100	100	100	100	1	
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AAQB						100	100	100	100	1	
AAQB						100	100	100			











### Witt, Finishing 8th, Wins a Shot at a 3d Olympic Medal

she rated Arabic marks of 34 to

10 I don't want to talk about  
11  
12

Indeed, it is awkward to run something like ice dancing as sport when even the most sophisticated spectators cannot judge winner from a loser.

Ivan Lendl yelling over an unfavorable line call on the way to losing to Pete Sampras in Melbourne.

Continued by Our Staff From Dispatches

"This whole thing is really, really frustrating," she said Friday to a swarm of reporters.

and an opportunity for a hearing. If the board removes her from the roster, she can appeal to the USOC and take other legal action to regain her spot.

The USOC is expected to submit four

his credibility will be on the line. (WP, AP)

	Sales in	Net
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Sales in		Net
100%	High Low Close	Chg%
100%	High Low Close	Chg%

OTC Consolidated trading for week	Sales In 1986 High Low Close C
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[illegible]



# MONDAY SPORTS

## SCOREBOARD

### NBA Standings

#### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	26	10	.722	—
Orlando	23	16	.590	4 1/2
New Jersey	20	19	.513	8 1/2
Atlanta	18	22	.449	11 1/2
Charlotte	17	23	.426	12 1/2
Philadelphia	15	25	.375	15 1/2
Washington	13	27	.325	17 1/2

##### Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	26	10	.722	—
Cleveland	23	16	.590	4 1/2
Indiana	20	19	.513	8 1/2
Minnesota	18	22	.449	11 1/2
San Antonio	17	23	.426	12 1/2
Utah	15	25	.375	15 1/2
Portland	13	27	.325	17 1/2

##### Western Conference

##### Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	26	10	.722	—
Chicago	23	16	.590	4 1/2
Indiana	20	19	.513	8 1/2
Minnesota	18	22	.449	11 1/2
San Antonio	17	23	.426	12 1/2
Utah	15	25	.375	15 1/2
Portland	13	27	.325	17 1/2

##### Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	26	10	.722	—
Portland	23	16	.590	4 1/2
Golden State	20	19	.513	8 1/2
Los Angeles	18	22	.449	11 1/2
Phoenix	17	23	.426	12 1/2
Sacramento	15	25	.375	15 1/2
Utah	13	27	.325	17 1/2

#### FRIDAY'S RESULTS

##### Atlantic Division

Orlando	97	86	Charlotte	95	84
Atlanta	95	84	Washington	95	84
New York	95	84	Philadelphia	95	84
New Jersey	95	84	Orlando	95	84

##### Central Division

Chicago	95	84	Indiana	95	84
Cleveland	95	84	Minnesota	95	84
San Antonio	95	84	Portland	95	84
Utah	95	84	Golden State	95	84

##### Western Conference

##### Midwest Division

San Antonio	95	84	Chicago	95	84
Indiana	95	84	Minnesota	95	84
San Antonio	95	84	Portland	95	84
Utah	95	84	Golden State	95	84

##### Pacific Division

Seattle	95	84	Portland	95	84
Golden State	95	84	Los Angeles	95	84
Phoenix	95	84	Sacramento	95	84
Utah	95	84	Portland	95	84

### Major College Scores

#### EAST

Duke	78	68	North Carolina	78	68
Georgia Tech	78	68	Florida	78	68
Virginia Tech	78	68	Wake Forest	78	68
UNC-Chapel Hill	78	68	Duke	78	68

#### WEST

Stanford	78	68	UCLA	78	68
Arizona	78	68	Washington	78	68
Utah	78	68	California	78	68
BYU	78	68	Arizona	78	68

#### FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Orlando	97	86	Charlotte	95	84
Atlanta	95	84	Washington	95	84
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### WORLD VIEW

#### Norway's Heim Arne Mathisen

soaring Sunday in a World Cup jumping event in Sapporo, Japan, but Jens Weissflog of Germany was the winner.



WORLD VIEW — Norway's Heim Arne Mathisen soaring Sunday in a World Cup jumping event in Sapporo, Japan, but Jens Weissflog of Germany was the winner.

### OLYMPIC SPORTS

#### World Cup Skiing

##### WOMEN'S SLALOM

Results Saturday from the normal hill slalom event in Tignes, France. The race was won by the Austrian skier, Elisabeth Eder, in 1:28.85, followed by the German skier, Katharina Gutensohn, in 1:29.05, and the Italian skier, Stefania Zanone, in 1:29.15.

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##### WOMEN'S SLALOM



# MONDAY SPORTS

## Jimmy Johnson Sez I Yam What I Yam

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

IRVING, Texas — It has always been a mystery to me why college football had the same old story while pro football had the headmasters. I have never understood why so-called institutions of higher learning nurtured such quotable characters like Barry Switzer and Lou Holtz and Jackie Sherrill while the open market of pro ball generally encouraged cautious leaders like Don Shula and Tom Landry.

But Jimmy Johnson is proving it does not have to be that way, and for that I am eternally grateful. He kept the lid on his roving personality while conducting an open-door policy at the University of Miami, but now that he is with the Dallas Cowboys, he is teaching us the true meaning of the word "professional." Anything goes.

He has no responsibility to any code of ethics, he does not have to tiptoe lightly around the hypocritical tangle of college recruiting rules and he does not have to market himself as a family man or an "educator," as some college coaches get called now and then.

He is basically a wolf in wolf's clothing, truth-in-advertising. Like Popeye, Jimmy Johnson would tell you, "I yam what I yam."

He yam a winner, too. Wherever he has coached, he has won. Five years at Oklahoma State. Five years at Miami. And now five years at Dallas. He went Sunday's National Football Conference championship predicting that the Cowboys would be the 49ers' anatomies all over the field.

"We will win the ball game," Johnson said. "You can put that in 3-inch headlines. We will win the ball game."

There are fighting words in any sport, any time, but Jimmy doesn't care. He is politically incorrect in an anal league that monitors how much the emotionally whacked-out, physically-endangered players wiggle their noses while celebrating a touchdown.

Shake your booty too much and it will cost you money. While Jimmy Johnson is guaranteeing a salary for the 49ers, I expected the official National Football League Truth Squad to come flying in with the butterfly nets and the hypodermic needles.

"O.K., Coach, come with us, and we're going to reprogram you. Everything's going to be all right once we lobotomize you. Electrical shock treatment. Pete Rozelle how-to-get-along tapes."

The last we heard, Johnson was still loose, running off at the mouth, breaking the rules of his clan.

Yes, we have the occasional Mike Ditka or Buddy Ryan, but basically this business strives for innocuous statements even though the games are usually won by the team that is better at popping the other guys in the snoot.

IN THIS PAST week, Johnson has given a few indications of just who he is.

The home office called in Buddy Ryan for the crime of throwing a punch at a fellow assistant coach with Houston, on the sideline, during a game, viewed endlessly on national television.

Bad form, old chap, the league told Buddy. Now if Buddy gets fired, Johnson is on record that he would love to have Buddy on his side, maybe second-guessing him up close, rather than winging insults at him across the field, the way Buddy did when he was the head coach in Philadelphia.

Johnson got himself in trouble this past week when he lamented that 3 P.M. games just didn't produce the same level of fan intensity as those Monday night games that start at 8 P.M. in Dallas.

"But maybe if they'll just kind of pound them a little bit before 3 o'clock," Johnson wished out loud, thereby deservedly getting himself in trouble with Mothers Against Drunk Driving, who don't think it's cute for fans to get hammered with car keys in their pockets and lethal cars out in the parking lot. But that's Jimmy.

Johnson is a cutthroat. Has been for a long time. He won a national title at Miami because he had a huge brass ego, and because he could recruit tough kids from tough backgrounds.

He was a lot like Switzer at Oklahoma. Who knows what deals they cut? The difference is that Oklahoma went overboard, and Switzer has never coached since, while Johnson left Miami still eligible for national honors, and he has won a Super Bowl.

The bottom line is that Johnson is a heady, loose, free-wheeling, mouthed double standard. He's got eight former Miami players on the roster, but he's cut them in a second if they couldn't play.

AND YOU CAN SEE the competitive spark in all the Cowboys when Johnson tells them they should win on the 49ers.

Ken Norton, the leading tackler on the Cowboys said, "Any of us could have said it, but he was the one who said it." Emmitt Smith was asked if he had ever had a coach or teammate guarantee a victory, and Smith said, "There's a first time for everything."

And quarterback Troy Aikman said, "All three of us can attest there comes a realization over the last five years that he places an extreme premium on winning football games, and that's the way it should be."

Instead of the college president and the NCAA rules, all Johnson has to worry about is getting his brutes to play and not wearing out his welcome with his old Arkansas teammate and fellow egomaniac, Jerry Jones.

There are dozens of colleges where the football coach is bigger than the president. If Jimmy wins another Super Bowl, Jones would have to fire himself first. That would be refreshing, too.

### Vantage Point



## Bills Win AFC Title as Montana Injury Sinks Chiefs

The Associated Press  
ORCHARD PARK, New York — Sorry, the Bills are back and Joe's not. The Buffalo Bills advanced Sunday to an unprecedented fourth straight Super Bowl, beating Joe Montana and the Kansas City Chiefs, 30-13.

What much of America outside of western New York state had feared — that the only team to lose three consecutive Super Bowls would head to Atlanta to try again — came true because Thurman Thomas was unstoppable.

The Chiefs, who lost in their first championship game since the 1969 season, and Montana, 4-0 in Super Bowls, were kept off-balance by Buffalo's aggressive defense.

The Bills knocked Montana from the game early in the third quarter, while Kansas City's de-

fense kept groping at Thomas, who rushed for 166 yards — 131 by halftime — and three touchdowns. This was the same Thomas who rushed for only 44 yards on Nov. 28, when the Chiefs battered the Bills, 23-7. The NFL's combined yardage leader when the Bills won the AFC title in 1990, '91 and '92, Thomas went over 1,000 yards rushing in playoff competition with his biggest playoff output and second most of his career.

Buffalo, which lost the last three Super Bowls by a combined 109-60, has won its four AFC titles by an aggregate 120-33. The Bills will face either Dallas, which won the 1993 Super Bowl, 52-17, or San Francisco, Montana's old team, which has never lost a Super Bowl.

Montana struggled throughout the first half, at one point being

just 3 of 14 passes. He was sidelined when hit by three Bills on the third play of the second half.

The 37-year-old veteran left the game dazed, and he finished 9-for-23 for 125 yards.

Dave Krieg, Montana's replacement, took the Chiefs 90 yards in 14 plays, including a fourth-down, 19-yard pass to Keith Cash, and Marcus Allen scored from the 1, making it 20-13.

The Bills, showing their championship form — no other team has won four consecutive AFC, NFC or NFL crowns — answered immediately. Thomas had an 11-yard run and a 15-yard reception in a 75-yard drive that stalled inside the 1. Steve Christie kicked an 18-yard field goal with 11:55 to go.

Thomas got his third touchdown with a 3-yard run with 5:30 left.

Although Thomas and the Bills dominated the first half, the Chiefs dominated the second half. Montana, finally finding his receivers, took them 75 yards in six plays, including a 31-yard completion to Todd McNair, who broke three tackles in getting to the 5. Montana then hit Kimble Anderson at the goal line, but the ball deflected off Anders' hands to Bills safety Henry Jones.

Instead of being within seven points, the Chiefs headed into the locker room wondering if anything would go right.

There was no sign of the Kansas City defense that ravaged Houston for nine sacks in a 28-20 win last Sunday. Instead, the Chiefs' weak performance gave coach Marty Schottenheimer his third loss in as

many AFC championship games. Allen, who joined the Chiefs as a free agent and gained 1,002 yards overall, had just 50 yards rushing and 36 yards receiving and scored Kansas City's only touchdown.

Krieg was 16-for-29 for 198 yards and one interception.

Buffalo got moving on its third possession, covering 47 yards in six plays, including a perfect pass from Kelly to Andre Reed down the left sideline for 28 yards. Thomas scored on a 12-yard run up the middle behind center Kent Hull's crushing block.

The Chiefs responded with two 31-yard field goals by Nick Lowery, the NFL's career kicking percentage leader. The first climaxed a 51-yard drive on which Allen had a 24-yard run. The second came five

plays after Russell Copeland fumbled the ensuing kickoff at the Buffalo 24. Fred Jones recovered, but the Chiefs got only to the 13.

Inspired by their defense, the Bills offense kept pounding away. Thomas broke a 33-yard run to the Kansas City 26 and his understudy, Ken Davis, went for 15 on the next play. On third-and-2 from the 3, Thomas romped into the end zone.

Thomas continued to dominate on the next drive. He accounted for 28 of the 41 yards on the series, and Christie made a 23-yard field goal for a 17-6 edge.

Christie added a 25-yarder moments later after the Bills again stopped the Chiefs' cold. Montana misfired with Keith Cash wide open on third down, then Thomas carried for 31 yards in a 56-yard drive.



Switzerland's Vreni Schneider on her way to outpacing Pernilla Wiberg and Urska Hrovat in the slalom Sunday in Maribor, Slovenia.

## Schneider Seizes Lead in World Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MARIBOR, Slovenia — The Swiss veteran Vreni Schneider grabbed the overall World Cup lead Sunday with a powerful slalom victory, the 48th Cup victory of her career and sixth in a row on the tricky, icy Maribor hill.

Schneider overcame a strong challenge from Pernilla Wiberg of Sweden and an upstart local star, Urska Hrovat.

The Swiss star clocked an overall 1 minute, 47.94 seconds. Wiberg had 1:48.45 and Hrovat 1:48.85.

Schneider led after the first heat, with Wiberg second. Hrovat stormed down the slope for the fastest second run, 54.23, moving up from 18th to third place to wild cheers and flag-waving from thousands of local fans.

Wiberg, who snapped her Achilles tendon in Maribor last year, showed clearly she had overcome bad memories of that incident. She is only seven points behind Schneider and could easily regain the Cup lead.

Anita Wachter of Austria, the Swiss' early outstanding skier, raced with an injured ankle and

managed only a 17th place Sunday. She is still third overall.

Marianne Kjoerstad moved from 14th to fourth after a blistering second run of 54.36, just behind Hrovat and ahead of Schneider.

Trude Gimle, starting 58th, finished third in the first heat and was fifth overall, and Trine Bakke climbed from a starting place of 64th to seventh after the first heat and 13th overall.

Schneider said she was pleased with her results.

"This is a weekend I won't forget so fast," she said. "A really, really great joy for me."

Her lead in the overall World Cup with 1,010 points was an added surprise.

"I am absolutely delighted," Schneider said. "This is my turf. Everything worked out, victory and World Cup lead."

On Saturday, Hrovat became the third Slovene to win a women's Alpine skiing race this season. She had a combined time of 1 minute, 55.19 seconds on the Radvanje course, outclassing the more experienced slalomers.

Hrovat, whose previous best showing was third in the Santa Caterina slalom in November, followed the example of two Slovenian's other talented young skiers, Katja Koren and Alenka Dovzan, who have both won World Cup events for the first time this season.

Schneider had high hopes of winning her fifth consecutive Maribor slalom after setting the best time through the 62 gates on the first leg.

Victory also would have allowed her to seize the overall Cup lead from Wiberg after the Swede straddled a gate and crashed out in the first run. But Schneider, who has won three slaloms this season, skied too cautiously on the 68-gate second leg and threw away an advantage of 0.84 seconds over Hrovat to finish second with a two-leg total of 1:55.48.

Wachter failed to finish the second leg after having only the 13th-best time in the earlier run.

(AP, Reuters)

## Super-G Is Girardelli's First Victory of the Season

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LUXEMBOURG — The super-giant slalom on Sunday for his first World Cup victory of the season, finishing 58 hundredths of a second faster than Jan Einar Thorsen of Norway.

Girardelli's time of 1 minute, 41.3 seconds gave him an unassailable lead over Thorsen at 1:41.88 and third-place Atle Skardal of Norway at 1:41.98.

Kjetil Andre Aamodt of Norway, overall leader in the World Cup this year, missed the No. 5 gate and was disqualified from the finishers.

Girardelli, the overall defending World Cup champion, skied a determined and virtually flawless race.

The 30-year-old skier, five times overall

World Cup champion, said that when he saw the flag waving, he knew he had won.

"I attacked all out," he said. "I negotiated the final 'S' perfectly."

Josef Poigg of Italy lost his balance on a small jump shortly before the finish and crashed into the fence, injuring his left knee. He was taken by helicopter to a nearby medical station for examination.

A spokeswoman for the organizers, who described the injury as "not serious," said Poigg was able to walk and would see his own doctor for further treatment.

Luigi Colanin of Italy fell on an early turn and also failed to finish.

Girardelli said he felt tired after the race because he was still recovering from the flu. Setting the pace down the 2,880-meter

Jungfrau course, Girardelli turned in interesting times better than any of his rivals.

He kept advancing his lead, first at 7 hundredths of a second, then at 15 hundredths of a second, before making his dominance clear in the final portion of the course.

It was Girardelli's 43rd career victory in the World Cup and ninth in the super-g.

The Luxembourg, who leads the downhill standings, has finished 11th and 5th in World Cup super-g events this season. The Wengen race is the third of five super-giant slalom World Cup events this year and the final World Cup race in the event before the Lillehammer Olympics next month.

On Saturday, William Besse cheered the local fans with a near-perfect performance to claim Switzerland's first World Cup downhill ski victory this year.

Besse edged out Girardelli, the early leader, with a real head-on attack on the slalom's longest course, the 4.28-kilometer Lamberhorn. Girardelli was forced to share second place with Peter Runggaldier of Italy; their identical time of 2 minutes, 28.92 seconds was just 0.04 seconds behind that of the Swiss.

Kristian Ghedina of Italy was fourth, one-hundredth of a second behind, followed by Aamodt.

Besse's victory will come as a morale booster for the national team before the Winter Games, which start Feb. 12. It was his third career victory.

"It's a great success to win on home soil," said Besse. "I made a slight mistake lower down, but managed to recover instantly."

(AP, Reuters)

### SIDELINES

#### Close Finish in Whitbread 3d Round

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (AP) — The 3,272-nautical-mile third leg of the Whitbread Round the World Challenge turned into a match race at the finish Sunday, with just two minutes separating the top two finishers.

Grant Dalton's maxi ketch New Zealand Endeavor was first into Auckland when it crossed the finish line at the Orakei Wharf 2 minutes and 12 seconds ahead of Chris Dickson's Tokyo, a Whitbread 60 yacht. It was the closest finish in the history of the race.

Three hours behind Dickson and Dalton, a battle for third, fourth and fifth places continued as Winterson, Yamah and Galicia 93 Pescanova fought to get maximum speed from light winds. Dennis Conner and Brad Butterworth, skipper of Winterson, finally took third place.

#### Ben Johnson Doctor Indicted Again

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — The doctor who gave the sprinter Ben Johnson the steroids that cost him a world record and Olympic gold medal has been accused in a federal indictment of selling illegal steroids in Florida.

Jamie Astaphan was charged with selling more than 11 pounds (5 kilograms) of steroids laced with cocaine to undercover agents for \$30,000 in August 1991. Astaphan is a native of St. Kitts who has a medical practice in Toronto. He was arrested Jan. 8 when his flight from Antigua to Canada was diverted to New York because of bad weather.

Since his arrest, he has pleaded not guilty to a federal indictment in Buffalo, New York, charging him with selling 1,300 vials of steroids for \$44,000 to agents who posed as the owners of a Florida chain of gyms.

#### Talks on NCAA Basketball Dispute

DENVER (AP) — NCAA officials have met with Justice Department mediators to determine whether mediation would help solve a dispute with the Black Coaches Association, which has threatened a boycott.

After a three-hour session last Saturday, NCAA officials would say only that the meeting had educated them on the federal mediation process. The BCA has threatened the boycott since the NCAA convention voted against increasing scholarship limits from 13 to 14 in Division I basketball.

The BCA is expected to have a similar preliminary meeting with the federal mediators. Cedric Dempsey, the NCAA executive director, said that possible solutions had not been discussed at the Denver talks.

#### For the Record

The U.S. World Cup team will play North Korea on March 12 in Fullerton, California, in an international soccer friendly to benefit victims of the earthquake last week in Southern California. (APF)

The U.S. Golf Association announced that, beginning this year, the top 15 players from the previous season's European Tour would receive automatic exemptions from qualifying for the U.S. Open. (APF)

Pichit Sithongrakorn of Thailand defeated Arthur Johnson of the United States on Sunday in Bangkok to retain his International Boxing Federation flyweight title. (Reuters)

Juan Molina of Puerto Rico, IBF super-featherweight champion, kept his title by beating Floyd Hayard of Wales in Cardiff. (Reuters)

Emmanuel Longhurst of Northern Ireland held on to his World Boxing Organization welterweight title by a unanimous decision when he beat Alessandro Duran of Italy in Belfast. (Reuters)

UEFA, European soccer's governing body, decided Sunday to award three points for a victory in the qualifying stages of the 1996 European Championship. (APF)

## Freshman's Dunk With 3 Seconds to Go Saves No. 6 UMass

The Associated Press

No. 6 Massachusetts was as cold as the frigid winter weather in the first half. But the Minutemen warmed up just in time to beat George Washington when freshman Marcus Camby dunked over 7-footer Yinka Dare with three seconds left, giving the Minutemen their first lead of the game and a 56-53 victory.

The Minutemen (15-2, 7-0 Atlantic-10) made only 3 of 22 shots

in the first half on Saturday in Amherst, Massachusetts, but trailed only 32-21 because they made 15 free throws.

UMass gradually reduced GW's lead in the second half, and finally moved ahead when Camby dunked and was fouled by the 213-meter Dare in the closing seconds.

Camby deliberately missed the free throw and GW got the rebound, but the Colonials (8-7, 2-5)

missed a desperation shot as time ran out.

"It was absolutely the steal of the century," said the UMass coach.

Kansas (17-2, 2-1 Big Eight) bounced back from a loss to Kansas State in its first game as the nation's top-ranked team and handed Iowa State its third straight loss. Iowa State (9-5, 0-4) is off to its worst Big Eight start since 1958-59.

Kansas led, 60-56, when Woodberry drilled a 3-pointer from the right wing with 4:42 left. Jacques

Vaughn drove for a layup less than a minute later, and Greg Ostertag got free for two layups as Kansas built its lead to 69-58 with 2:15 left.

No. 2 UCLA 98, Arizona State 81: Tyus Edney and Ed O'Bannon each scored 21 points in Los Angeles as the Bruins moved into good position to become the nation's top-ranked team. St. Louis's loss to Marquette left UCLA (13-0, 6-0 Pac-10) as the only undefeated Division I team.

No. 3 Arkansas 79, South Carolina 53: In Fayetteville, Arkansas, Davor Rimac hit two 3-pointers in a 16-1 run in the first half to power the Razorbacks. Rimac also had a steal and a rebound during the streak, which gave Arkansas (13-2, 4-2 Southeastern Conference) a 35-18 lead.

No. 4 North Carolina 88, LSU 65: Freshman Jerry Stackhouse came off the bench in New Orleans to score 23 points and help the Tar Heels win for the seventh straight time at the Superdome. North Carolina (14-3) never trailed in shaking off a sloppy LSU (8-6) defense.

No. 5 Duke 106, Florida State 79: In Durham, North Carolina, Antonio Lang and Chris Collins each scored career highs as Duke handed Florida State its worst Atlantic Coast Conference loss since joining the league three years ago. Lang scored 26 points and Collins added 21 as Duke (13-1, 5-1) dominated every phase of the game.

No. 7 Kentucky 86, Mississippi State 70: Travis Ford scored all 17 of his points in the second half to lift Kentucky in Starkville, Mississippi. The Wildcats won an 11-0 run early in the second half, and a smothering defense throughout the game, forcing 30 turnovers. Kentucky (14-3, 4-2 Southeastern Conference) scored the first seven points in the second half.

No. 9 Arizona 83, Southern Cal 74: In Inglewood, California, Khalid Reeves had 18 of his 20 in the second half, and reserve Dylan Rigdon scored a career-high 21 points to power Arizona (14-3, 3-2 Pacific 10).

No. 12 Purdue 101, Ohio State 63: Cuonzo Martin scored a season-high 23 points and Glenn Robinson had 24 to win it for Purdue in

West Lafayette, Indiana. The Boilermakers (16-1, 4-1 Big Ten) broke the game open with an 18-1 run in the first half.

No. 13 Louisville 70, Southern Mississippi 69: In Louisville, Kentucky, Delwan Wheat hit a 16-foot jumper with 6.5 seconds left, and Jason Osborne then forced a turnover as Louisville (14-2, 4-1) held off Southern Mississippi (7-7, 1-3).

No. 16 Syracuse 78, Seton Hall 74: Otis Hill's only four points of the second half in East Rutherford, New Jersey, were inside baskets that gave Syracuse leads in the final 1:32 as the Orangemen (12-2, 5-2 Big East) won.

No. 18 Alabama-Birmingham 71, Rhode Island 63: In Birmingham, Alabama, the Blazers (14-2) trailed 31-26 at halftime, but opened the second half with a 12-7 run to tie it at 38. Andre Fox then hit a short jumper for Rhode Island (5-8), but George Wilkerson answered with a 3-pointer and the Blazers never trailed again.

No. 28 Minnesota 68, Michigan State 66: Arriel McDonald's 12-foot running jumper with 1.9 seconds left in Minneapolis capped a 16-point performance and gave Minnesota (13-4 overall, 4-1 Big Ten) the victory.

Marquette 62, No. 23 St. Louis 52: In Milwaukee, Jim McIlvaine, Marquette's 7-1 center, stifled smaller St. Louis and the Warriors handed the Billikens their first loss of the season. The Warriors claimed sole possession of first place in the Great Midwest Conference with a 4-0 record. St. Louis, whose 14-0 start was the best in school history, fell to 2-1 in the league.

No. 24 West Virginia 97, St. Joseph's 83: Perveez Greene scored a career-high 28 points and Marshell Basye scored 21 of his 26 points in the second half as West Virginia won in Philadelphia. Ricky Robinson had 21 for the Mountaineers (12-2, 5-1).

No. 25 Maryland 102, North Carolina State 70: In College Park, Maryland, Joe Smith scored 24 points to lead Maryland over North Carolina State in the Terrapins' first game in eight years as a nationally ranked team.



HIGH-SCORING ALL-STARS — Scott Stevens of the NHL East team, left, clearing the puck in front of goalie John Vanbiesbrouck, cutting off the West's Pavel Bure in the National Hockey League All-Star Game in New York. The East won, 9-8.



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